The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Important Railroad Bills Under Discussion in the Senate.

Opposition to the Projected Washington and New-York Road.

Proposed Substitute for the Constitutional Amendment Regarding Suffrage.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

There are at present under discussion in the Senate two important bills, one introduced by Mr. SHERMAN, and the other by Mr. MORTON, both of which have an important bearing on the railroad interests of the country, and the daily debates on which continue to attract more and more attention. Mr. SHERMAN proposes to incorporate three companies to construct railroads through several States from his city without the consent of said States, and Mr. MORTON advocates the passage of a law by Congress declaring that it shall be unlawful for any State to levy and collect a capitation tax on passengers. The railroad managers of the country are up in arms against both of these measures, and every means possible, legitimate and illegitimate, are being used to defeat them. It cannot be denied that there is much ground of complaint against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company so far as the City of Washington is concerned. The charges on freight are reported to be almost extortionate, and the business men of the city complain that the delivery of goods is uncertain and unsatisfactory. Mr. SHERMAN holds that it is the duty of Congress to see that there should be free access to and egress from the National Capitol which, he claims, does not now exist. The debate on this and the cognate bill of Mr. MORTON, which seeks to abolish the Maryland and New-Jersey passenger tax, has taken a wide range both of law and fact. Mr. VICKERS and Mr. WHYTE, the Maryland Senators, who are, of course, looking to the interests of their State, have inveighed against both measures in the strongest terms, assailing them on grounds of injustice and unconstitutionality. Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN ranged themselves on the same side to-day. The latter made a really eloquent speech in reference to his own State, her works and services and patriotic history, disclaiming at the same time, which was quite unnecessary, all connection with or interest in the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He fortified his argument with numerous legal decisions, facts and figures, holding that Congress itself had adopted the same theory of railroad taxation as New-Jersey when it levied upon the gross receipts of the railroads of the country from passengers and freight. It is impossible at this writing to say what view the Senate will take of both these propositions. There is a feeling, however, in Congress that there should be more railroad lines leading to Washington, but the precise form in which it will find expression is now doubtful. Congressmen, capitalists and speculators are beginning to think that Washington might possibly become an important commercial centre, and it is safe to assume that the necessary legislation will not be denied if there is any prospect that legislation can help effect so desirable a result.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, gave notice in the Senate that he will move the following, as a substitute for the Constitutional Amendment, in regard to suffrage reported by the Judiciary Committee:

"Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office, prescribed by the Constitution or laws of any State."

This is for the purpose of putting it within the power of Congress at all times to abrogate or modify any disabilities which a State may impose upon the exercise of suffrage. At the same time it gives Congress no power to impose any disabilities or restrictions. The Constitutional Suffrage amendment reported from the House Judiciary Committee two weeks ago, as also the Suffrage bill, will come up to-morrow, and Gov. BOUTWELL will open the debate. The amendment will pass promptly, but there is much opposition to the bill from Republicans; and though it will probably pass, it is doubtful if it can get the two-thirds necessary to carry it over a veto.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The following bill was reported from the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, and Mr. INGERSOLL, who had the floor, yielded for the purpose of allowing the bill to be put upon its passage, but objection being made, it went over. It will come up again to-morrow, and, as it has been unanimously agreed to in the Committee, its passage is very probable. Wall-street will readily perceive its meaning, and if it can accomplish what it aims at, it will prove a beneficent measure. This bill is reported as a substitute for the one printed to-day, and is wholly different from it:

Be it enacted, &c., That no bank, association, corporation, person or persons shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or National Bank notes as security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or who, for a consideration, shall agree to withhold the same from use, or shall offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security or as collateral security, or consideration for any loan of money; and any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any United States Court having jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, and by a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned. And the President or Cashier of any bank, association, or corporation making such loan or loans shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money so loaned, and the prosecution of such offenders shall be commenced and conducted as provided for the punishment of offences in an act to provide a national currency, approved June 3, 1864, and the fine or penalty so recovered shall be for the benefit of the party bringing such suit.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The Senate branch of the Retrenchment Committee, to which was referred the House bill for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, will meet on Monday next to consider the subject for the first time. The Committee consists of Messrs. EDMUNDS, PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, WILLIAMS and BUCKALEW. Messrs. PATTERSON and WILLIAMS are against repeal, and in favor of modification. Mr. EDMUNDS is believed to be likewise. Mr. BUCKALEW, being a Democrat, is in favor of repeal. The contest in the Senate will be very close, with the chances in favor of some modification of the act rather than its repeal. The feeling on the part of the Senate, as indicated in these dispatches over a month ago, is one of reluctance at relinquishing this great power, capable of being wielded so effectively to compel a President to nominate at the dictation of the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will probably decide the question of the reconstruction of Georgia, and the admission of Mr. HILL to his seat in the Senate, to-morrow. A special meeting of the Committee has been called to consider the report against the admission of Mr. HILL, which Senator STEWART is preparing. The Virginia movement drags its slow length along through two committees of Congress. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have a score of statements before them on the subject, and the Reconstruction Committee of the House have two or three moderate-sized volumes of testimony on their table. JOHN B. BALDWIN and FRANKLIN STEARNS, two prominent citizens of Virginia, were before the House Committee to-day, and were examined in reference to the present condition and prospects of the State.

DELEGATION FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

A large delegation from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, which has been in session at Baltimore for the past few days, arrived here to-day and called at the Capitol, where they had a long interview with Senator POMEROY, and discussed his bill for the creation of a new civil department for the Indians. They will appear before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on Monday, and advocate a civil administration of Indian affairs in opposition to that of the military, which they regard as barbarous, cruel, and at variance with the teachings of peace which lie at the foundation of their own peculiar sect.

THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEMS.

The House Committee on Post Offices continued their investigation and consideration of the scheme to turn the telegraph lines of the country over to the Government, but no decision was arrived at on the subject. GEORGE B. WALKER, one of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, made a lengthy argument on the subject to the Committee, in which he presented some cogent statements against the passage of the bill now before Congress looking to the attainment of the above-mentioned object.

BLOW TO RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Railroad subsidies received another blow to-day—this time in the Senate. The Pacific Railroad Committee, consisting of eleven members, unanimously reported, through Mr. DRAKE, a resolution to the effect that it is inexpedient for the Government to grant any further subsidies of bonds to railroads. There are several strong opponents to the proposition in the Senate, but it will doubtless pass after the usual debate.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to Congress yesterday, asking the passage of a bill to enable the Internal Revenue Department to refund the penalty of fifty per centum of the direct taxes imposed by the act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, which had been collected before sale for non-payment. The money which is thus sought to be returned was collected under a misapprehension of instructions from the Department, and is due principally in Texas.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN HINDS.

The House to-day paid due honors to the memory of the late Hon. JAMES HINDS, of Arkansas, so foully assassinated during the campaign by unsubdued rebels. Feeling eulogies were delivered by his colleagues, Messrs. BOLES and ROOTS, and by Messrs. ARNELL and MULLINS, of Tennessee. The particulars of his unfortunate and terrible death, as they were narrated by Mr. BOLES, produced a deep impression upon the House.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. CAMERON made a strong effort to-day to obtain an Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon the nomination of Mr. CUMMINGS, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but did not succeed. SMYTHE and CUMMINGS were in joint convention at the Capitol, and it was supposed they would join their forces for the purpose of putting both nominations through. Nothing was done, however.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

BANK STATEMENT.

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the City of New-York, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869, before the commencement of business:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$162,608,311 60
Overdrafts	217,009 40
United States bonds to secure circulation	42,462,450 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	4,060,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	9,868,750 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	4,770,243 20
Due from National Banks	11,521,509 54
Due from other banks and bankers	1,491,550 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	7,049,173 91
Current expenses	624,117 55
Premiums	617,196 29
Checks and other cash items	111,302,951 72
Bills of National Banks	1,581,928 00
Bills of other banks	14,340 00
Fractional currency	307,016 03
Specie	22,269,429 67
Legal-tender notes	12,972,097 00
Compound-interest notes	15,850 00
Three per cent. certificates	20,245,000 00
Total	$420,869,225 91

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$74,557,700 00
Surplus fund	18,959,627 17
Undivided profits	7,332,231 37
National Bank notes outstanding	36,332,522 00
State Bank notes outstanding	263,323 00
Individual deposits	222,088,398 23
United States deposits	1,066,314 25
Due to National Banks	53,461,126 94
Due to other banks and bankers	15,876,096 36
Total	$430,869,225 91

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the City of Boston, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869, before the commencement of business:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$64,021,816 55
Overdrafts	41,269 60
United States bonds to secure circulation	29,654,650 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,650,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	2,426,100 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	365,043 00
Due from approved redeeming agents	6,674,261 66
Due from National Banks	2,510,377 60
Due from other banks and bankers	179,502 52
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,290,070 50
Current expenses	206,408 60
Premiums	9,833 54
Checks and other cash items	6,042,938 72
Bills of National Banks	1,562,976 00
Bills of other banks	1,109 00
Fractional Currency	176,724 67
Specie	2,055,373 94
Legal-tender notes	7,736,809 00
Three per cent. certificates	2,345,000 00
Total	$134,561,836 01

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$42,300,000 00
Surplus fund	8,730,586 62
Undivided profits	3,302,476 54
National Bank notes outstanding	26,630,875 00
State Bank notes outstanding	135,652 00
Individual deposits	38,605,027 28
United States deposits	487,124 29
Due to National Banks	12,752,042 68
Due to other banks and bankers	1,472,014 75
Total	$134,561,836 01

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the City of Philadelphia, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869, before the commencement of business:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$35,041,429 56
Overdrafts	26,561 72
United States bonds to secure circulation	13,040,700 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,860,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	1,400,300 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,380,614 56
Due from approved redeeming agents	1,807,148 90
Due from National Banks	2,275,002 04
Due from other banks and bankers	632,719 52
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,542,537 80
Current expenses	207,357 64
Premiums	20,611 72
Checks and other cash items	3,218,496 26
Bills of National Banks	654,502 00
Bills of other banks	7,296 00
Fractional currency	232,946 19
Specie	452,765 17
Legal-tender notes	8,974,916 00
Compound-interest notes	20,020 00
Three per cent. certificates	6,555,000 00
Total	$89,922,397 22

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$16,517,150 00
Surplus fund	6,133,457 86
Undivided profits	1,373,339 01
National Bank notes outstanding	10,971,969 00
State bank notes outstanding	96,254 00
Individual deposits	40,366,369 00
United States deposits	662,457 66
Due to National Banks	5,792,021 15
Due to other banks and bankers	1,010,316 63
Total	$82,922,397 22

THE TOBACCO CONVENTION.

The Tobacco Convention, sitting in this city, have appointed an executive committee to present to Congress their views. They want tax-paid goods relieved from the payment of another tax, and stamps to be furnished free for all tax-paid tobacco, snuff and cigars; and that no tobacco, snuff or cigars be sold after the passage of the law granting such stamps, unless such tobacco, cigars and snuff shall be properly stamped; that it shall be lawful to allow retailers to sell snuff in jars and bladders, provided the same are duly stamped according to law; that the law should be so amended as not to require the name of manufacturer to appear on the brand and label now required by the Government, but the numbering of factory, district and State be retained.

THE COAST SURVEY.

The Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in a letter to Secretary MCCULLOCH, says, fifty sets of metric standards of length are in process of construction. Of them, fifty brass metres are ready for dividing in the cases, and thirteen tracers for copying graduation are finished. The apparatus for making the graduations is constructed, and very nearly adjusted. Fifty kilogrammes are made, of which twenty-seven are in boxes, and sixteen adjusted. Fifty decalitres and six decalitres are ready for adjusting, and six decalitres under way. Twelve litres are partly finished, and four litres are wholly finished, but not yet adjusted. The Superintendent recommends the appropriation of $20,000 for the construction of metric standards, to be furnished each State, according to the act of July 27, 1866. He says the cost of each set is $400. The reason for constructing fifty sets is to have enough to supply future States.

RECEPTION OF SPEAKER COLFAX AND WIFE.

This evening the reception of Speaker and Mrs. COLFAX took place, and also that of Secretary and Mrs. MCCULLOCH. They were each attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including members of the Cabinet, Foreign Ministers, Congressmen and officers of the army and navy. These receptions were among the most brilliant of the season.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court adjourned over from yesterday until Monday, in order to allow the Judges to consult on important questions, including that involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, upon which they are engaged to-day.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, JOSEPH J. STEWART, of Maryland, to be Minister at Constantinople; SELAH WATKINS, of Tennessee, to be Minister Resident at Ecuador; DELOS LAKE, to be United States Attorney for the District of California; J. M. GREGSON, to be Pension Agent at St. Louis.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The President presented the credentials of JAMES A. BAYARD and THOMAS F. BAYARD, Senators elect from Delaware.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to claims against the Department of the West, with an amendment, which was adopted, after which the resolution was passed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petitions of certain ladies of Niagara County, N. Y., and citizens of New-Hampshire and Florida for equal suffrage.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition for the abolition of the duty on certain standard drugs and medicines which have to be imported, and which do not interfere with native production. He also presented the petition of forty women of Onondaga County, N. Y., for woman suffrage, and congratulated himself on having been selected to present such a petition in preference to the Senator from Kansas, (Mr. POMEROY,) who had been so much favored in that way by the ladies, that of late he had come to present their petitions in rather a cold and business-like manner, not befitting in so gallant a gentleman. In presenting this petition, he, (Mr. CONKLING,) though not an advocate of the cause, thought it but just to say to those who regarded intelligence as a sufficient reason for the exercise of the right of suffrage, that they should look with respect on the movement to secure that right for women, because it had been chiefly and most ably urged and sustained by the tongues and pens of women.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Mr. DRAKE, by the unanimous instruction of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported and asked for immediate consideration of the resolution declaring it inexpedient for Congress to authorize any subsidy in Government bonds to any railroad enterprise not entitled to it under existing laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and the resolution went over.

ILLEGAL TAXES UPON PASSENGERS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN then addressed the Senate in reply to the argument of Mr. MORTON, yesterday, on his bill to punish the collection of illegal taxes upon passengers, &c. After eulogizing the loyalty, liberality, courage, enterprise and thrift of New-Jersey, and comparing her contributions to the National Treasury with those of Indiana, to the disadvantage of the latter, he passed to the discussion of the New-Jersey mode of taxing her railroads, which he thought at least as just as any other mode, because it taxed the companies in proportion to the amount of business, that is, in proportion to their ability to pay. He denied that the Capitation tax was (as Mr. MORTON had contended) a tax upon passengers any more than all other taxes upon railroads were, and New-Jersey, he said, had carefully guarded (in case of one railroad at least) against the addition of a tax upon passenger fare by providing the fare between New-York and Philadelphia should not exceed $3. In reply to Mr. MORTON's argument that this tax violated the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment because it abridged the right of free travel, one of the immunities of citizens, against the abridgement of which that amendment provided. He said it would be just as reasonable to say that one of the immunities of the citizen was travel over the railroads of the country without paying anything.

Mr. MORTON made a brief rejoinder, in which he reasserted that the tax levied by New-Jersey on the Camden and Amboy Road was, in substance, a tax on passengers, and not merely a tax on the supporters of the road, and in support of it. He read an extract from an opinion by Mr. MCLEAN, of the Supreme Court. It was the character of the business tax, rather than amount of tax levied, that was to be considered and determined.

Mr. CATTELL asked him whether the railroads of Indiana paid tax, and if so, where they got the ability to pay it?

Mr. MORTON replied that the railroads of Indiana paid tax just as other kinds of business paid them, but were not subjected to any special tax. The discussion was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to Yankton on the Missouri River, and to amend the act of May 12, 1864, granting lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of a railroad in said State.

It transfers the grant made by the above-named act for the benefit of the McGregor and Sioux City Railway Company, and grants the latter company ten sections per mile to aid an extension of the line eighty miles further to Senator.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to legalize certain land locations, which declares that the provisions of the act of July 27, 1868, shall not apply to locations of agricultural college scrip made by registers and receivers before receipt of official notice of its passage.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill relative to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the Mint of the United States and branches, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever in his judgment and in the judgment of the Director of the Mint, it is for the interest of the United States to do so, to receive on deposit at the Mint and at its branches refined gold and silver suitable for coinage, and in payment therefor, to deliver to the parties making such deposits unparted bars, at such rates and upon such terms and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army the officers absent without leave, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON offered a joint resolution reappointing Prof. AGASSIZ a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, which was passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve and withhold from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and from each of its branches, Government bonds to the amount of $3,000 per mile, as security for the completion of the several lines of the road, according to the provisions of the law, this amount per mile to be reserved until the President of the United States shall have certified that the roads are so completed, which is to be determined by special Commissioners, who shall examine the roads and report the expense of such examination, to be paid by the Pacific Railroad Companies. Concurred in and laid on the table.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to establish a bridge across the East River between New-York and Brooklyn. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to promote commerce among States, which, by its amendment yesterday, is now merely a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad between Washington and New-York. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE to require the consent of the Legislatures of the States through which the road would pass. Upon which—

Mr. DOOLITTLE addressed the Senate as follows: The claim implied in this bill, that Congress had a right to authorize the construction of a railroad through the territory of a State without the consent of the Legislature of the State, was, in his judgment, unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States. Upon other occasions, when he had felt it to be his duty to oppose the measures of the Legislature on the ground that they were unconstitutional, he had been generally met by argument or appeals based upon the higher law or justice, or the "war power," or the "logic of events;" but here, at last, was a case in which the question of constitutionality might be discussed unembarrassed by outside considerations, because he could hardly suppose that in discussing a question of the right of Congress to create new railroad companies, and authorize them to construct roads through States, there could be any opportunity for the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) to appeal to the Senate to make no distinction of race or color, [laughter,] or for the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) to appeal to the "war power," or for the other Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) to urge the passage of the bill for the sake of God and humanity. [Laughter.] The question of the constitutionality of the proposed measure of legislation he had always felt to be of importance, and therefore he had no regret for his opposition to unconstitutional measures, but, on the contrary, if they should be again presented for his action, he would oppose them more earnestly, and, he hoped, more successfully, than before. The need for a new railroad between New-York and Washington was less now than at any time for the last twenty-five years. If any new road from Washington was needed, it was toward the West, and there was no occasion to ask Congress to authorize the construction of it, because the States would undoubtedly be found willing, whatever might have been their past policy, to charter as many roads as were needed for the public good; but even if the proposed roads were needed, he opposed the bill first, because the Constitution gave Congress no power to grant powers to any corporations either expressly or by implication. Second—Because Congress had no right to assert the right of eminent domain over the territory of a State, and thereby so oust the jurisdiction of the State itself. Third—Because Congress had no power to withdraw valuable and important property interests belonging to the States out of the reach of taxation by the States. In conclusion he said it was well known that he would soon retire from the Senate, and probably from public life, for which reason he was the less likely to be influenced by other considerations than desire for the happiness and prosperity of his country, and therefore he evoked with confidence to his brother Senators, not to allow themselves to be persuaded by the specious plea of commercial necessity, or of building up Washington into a great Capital to enter upon the dangerous experiment proposed in this bill—a system of legislation which would result in subjecting the Government to the control of mammoth corporations having neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned, and in whose hands Congress and the President would be but playthings.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee of Conference in regard to the amendment to the bill to prescribe the mode of obtaining evidence in contested election cases, reported that they had agreed to it in a form authorizing Registers in Bankruptcy and Notaries Public to take such evidence.

After some discussion the report was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON moved to go into Executive session, but before a question could be put, Mr. GRIMES moved to adjourn, and accordingly the Senate, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEWART presented the petitions of IVES, BEECHER & CO., DUYVINER & CO., and other merchants of New-York, for a reduction of the tax on sales of liquors. Also, the petitions of WILLINGTON & COX, P. W. ENGS & CO., PARK & TILFORD, and other New-York merchants, for amendment of section 56 of the act of July 20, 1868.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, made a report in reference to the extension of the forty per cent. clause in the Banking law, and to the printing of notices in bankruptcy. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill to establish an assay office in Montana, to convert the branch mint at Denver, Colorado, into an assay office, and relative to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the United States Mint and branches. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. KOONTZ, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the charter of the corporation of Georgetown, the District of Columbia giving the corporation a right to impose a tonnage tax. After debate, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the same Committee, reported a bill changing the name of Four and a Half-street, in Washington, to Lincoln-avenue. Passed.

Mr. WELKER, from the same Committee, reported a bill to establish a Police Court in the District of Columbia. After some discussion, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the next private bill days.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Conference, on the bill relative to taking testimony in contested election cases, made a report which was agreed to.

A NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. GRISWOLD introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold, and to provide for a return to specie payment, which was referred to Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The bill proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin and receivable for all Government dues, not to exceed 25,000,000, and not to exceed the amount of gold in the Treasury, and the nominal amount of greenbacks be withdrawn from circulation. The amount of gold in the Treasury, above that required for three months' interest on the public debt, is to be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value. The bill contains several other propositions. It was not prepared by Mr. GRISWOLD, but was introduced by him, at the request of its author, for the consideration of the Committee.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH.

The House then at 1 o'clock resumed consideration of the bill granting land to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company.

Mr. VAN TRUMP continued his argument against the bill, which he had commenced on Wednesday.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, followed in defence of the bill. He condemned what he called the unbridled license of debate indulged in by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, against the bill, and said that that gentleman had grown furious at a phantom, and that somebody had furnished him with imaginings instead of facts. He argued that as a matter of simple economy to the Government in the transportation of army supplies, the passage of the bill was a public necessity.

Mr. LOGAN modified his substitute so as to read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Eastern Division, is hereby authorized to continue the completion of the railroad from the point of its present terminal, 54 miles in the direction or to Cheyenne Wells, and shall have authority to issue coupon bonds to the extent of — dollars per mile of road to be rebuilt, said bonds to run forty years, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of February and August in each year in lawful money, the interest and principal to be payable at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at the City of New-York, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the President of the United States shall appoint three competent persons as commissioners to examine said railroad; and as sections of twenty miles of said road are built in a good and substantial manner, said commissioners shall so report in writing to the President, who, being satisfied with such report, shall approve the same, and cause it to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, whereupon the United States shall guarantee the payment of the interest of the bonds authorized to be issued as aforesaid to the extent of — dollars per mile of the road built; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to indorse and register such bonds for the United States guaranteeing the payment of the interest thereof in such form as he may deem proper; and the indorsement of such bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States shall [illegible] constitute a first mortgage on said railroad, its rolling stock and furniture, in favor of the United States to the extent of the interest on said bonds; and it is hereby made the duty of said railroad company to have on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, at least ten days before any semi-annual interest falls due, a sufficient amount of money to pay such installment of interest, and upon failure to do so the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury, upon sixty days' notice to said Company, to take possession of said railroad, stock and fixtures for or on behalf of the United States, and for the purpose of making provision for the payment of the interest of said bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to retain, first, all sums of money due said Company on account of transporting troops, munitions of war, and military and Indian supplies; second, all moneys arising from the transportation of the mails by the said Company; third, all moneys arising from the transmission of telegraph messages by the said Company for the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall credit semi-annual statements of the interest account to be made with the said Company and any surplus money remaining after the payment of any semi-annual installment of the interest shall be paid to the said Company, and for the purpose of making provisions for the payment of the principal of the said bonds so indorsed by the United States, the lands of the said Company heretofore granted by the United States for the construction of the said road, or so much as lie on either side of the said road, as herein mentioned, to be hereafter built, except so much as may be necessary to the operating of the said road, which shall be set apart for that purpose by the three Commissioners aforesaid, shall be, as fast as every twenty miles of the said road are completed, put into market to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and all moneys arising from the sale of the said lands shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon cause such money to be invested in said bonds, the same to be cancelled and delivered to the said Company.

The subject then went over for the day.

SUFFRAGE.

The Speaker gave notice that to-morrow Mr. BOUTWELL would call up the proposed Constitutional Amendment in respect to suffrage, and the bill on that subject for debate during the day.

THE DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN HINDS.

The death of Mr. HINDS, late member from Arkansas, who was assassinated in that State during the recess of Congress, was announced by Mr. ELLIOT, of Arkansas. After eulogiums on the deceased by the members of the Arkansas delegation the House adjourned

TELEGRAMS.

Death of the Young Prince Royal of Belgium.

Address to Gen. Grant from the Journalists of Berlin.

Attempt to Burn Manzanillo by the Cuban Insurgents.

BELGIUM.

Death of the Prince Royal.

BRUSSELS, Friday, Jan. 22.

LEOPOLD FERDINAND, the Duke of Brabant and Prince Royal of Belgium, died last evening after a lingering illness. He was 10 years old.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Instructions to the Bearer of the Protocol of the Conference to Athens.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Conference has selected M. WALEWSKI to convey the protocol to Athens. He has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Grecian Government.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The adhesion of the Greek Government to the protocol adopted by the Conference of Paris is now considered certain.

BRAZIL.

Destruction of a Custom-House by Fire.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Custom-house on the Rua Direita, in Rio Janeiro, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

PRUSSIA.

Meeting of Berlin Journalists—An Address to Gen. Grant.

BERLIN, Friday, Jan. 22.

The journalists of this city have held a meeting and adopted an address to Gen. GRANT, the President elect of the United States, asking him to propose to Congress the passage of a bill establishing an international copyright law between the United States and Germany.

CUBA.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn Manzanillo—Mutiny on a Spanish Frigate—The Passport System.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Government is in receipt of dispatches to the effect that the insurgents recently attempted to burn the City of Manzanillo, but they were handsomely repulsed by the garrison, aided by the men-of-war at anchor in the harbor.

The Spanish frigate *Lealtad* arrived here yesterday from Cadiz. While near the Canary Islands her crew mutinied, and at one time it was feared that the trouble would assume serious proportions; but it was suppressed by the determined conduct of the ship's officers. Seven ringleaders were arrested and landed at the Canaries. The mutiny was caused by the supply of bad water and excitement of the crew over events in Spain.

MIGUEL HERRERA, a merchant of this city, has been appointed temporary President of the Banco del Comercio, and will attempt to arrange its affairs. The bank has resumed payment.

The steamer *De Soto* arrived at this port to-day.

The Government authorities have seized the coasting vessel *Sola*, from Hermanos, on suspicion that she is carrying supplies for the rebels.

The Spanish officials here are enforcing the regulations concerning passports with great stringency. Passengers without passports are prohibited from embarking or landing. Travelers by the steamers from United States ports are much annoyed by the delay which is caused by these precautions. They have sometimes been obliged to wait over five hours after the steamers arrived before they are permitted to land.

JAPAN.

Peace Proclamation by the Mikado—The Quarrels Among the Princes—Financial Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Further intelligence from Japan by the steamship *Japan*, states that the Mikado has issued a proclamation announcing that peace reigns throughout the land.

AIDSEE justified his opposition to SATUMA and the Southern Princes. All seemed to be progressing favorably for the Southern cause.

The Northern Princes openly disavowed the conduct of Admiral ENNOMATTO in storming Hakodadi and the seizing of several of the Mikado's vessels of war. There is no Northern army now in the field, and the Southerners are disbanding. The troops participating in the attack and capture of Hakodadi were under the supervision of European officers. The Southerners offered but little opposition. Admiral ENNOMATTO has issued stringent orders to seize and confiscate foreign vessels conveying troops and stores, owing to the many breaches of neutrality by foreign ships.

The Tycoon's brother, MENBONTAYE, arrived from Paris on the 15th of December, and soon after had an interview with the Mikado. It is reported that he was intrusted with a mission of peace to his brother.

The financial troubles of the Japanese Government are great. Paper money is freely issued. The foreign merchants residing in Yokohama have requested their respective Ministers to protest against the issue of paper money, unless the Government keeps sufficient bullion on hand to redeem it at sight.

The Asiatic Squadron of the United States Navy was distributed as follows: The flagship *Piscataqua* and the *Iroquois* were at Hong Kong; the *Unadilla* and *Aroostook* were cruising in the Southern China waters, and the *Ashuelot* and *Oneida* were at Kobe.

Proceedings in the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 22.

The House bill, depriving the Courts of this State of the power to enforce contracts made or implied prior to June 1, 1865, except in suits against trustees and vendees in possession of the property, and in cases of minors' suits against corporations, and suits for wages, &c., was defeated. A resolution that colored people are entitled, and should of right be permitted, to serve on juries, whenever such persons are upright and intelligent, and no distinction should be made against persons on account of race or color, was voted down. A bill was also introduced to submit the eligibility of negroes to office to the Supreme Court of this State, and requiring a decision within two days after the passage of this bill, and in case of a refusal by the Court to give a decision, it shall submit a reason therefor in writing. Each county in the State organizing an agricultural society, and appointing ten delegates, is permitted to send the delegates free, on all the railroads, to a convention to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in February. Individual visitors can come and go for one fare. Other industrial organizations are granted the same privileges.

The Case of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Whalen case was on to-day before a full Court of Error and Appeals. Ten Judges delivered elaborate judgments, fully reviewing the case. The Judges stood four for, and six against granting a new trial. The prisoner's counsel applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council of England, and after consultation the Court decided that it had no right or power to grant the leave. The prisoner was ordered to be sent back to Ottawa Jail, and so far as the Canadian Courts are concerned the law will take its course, and if a reprieve is not granted, WHALEN will be executed on the 11th of February.

THE PEABODY FUND.

The Meeting of the Trustees at Baltimore—Dr. Sears' Report—Education in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 22.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund to-day, SAMUEL WATSON, of Tennessee, was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. C. RIVES, of Virginia. The report of Dr. SEARS, as given to the Press, is confined particularly to portions of West Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee. The report says: "since making my last report I have been able to complete the general survey of the eleven States which fall within our province. Special attention during this interval has been given to West Virginia, Arkansas, and Western Tennessee. I had hoped also to complete some unfinished work in the Eastern part of South Carolina, but several causes prevented." He remarks that in some of the States the political excitement of the last six months had been unfavorable to that coöperation of all parties that is necessary for the establishment and support of public schools, and, that for this reason the completion of some of his plans had been postponed. "But," he adds, "considerations of a character contrary to those mentioned above, strengthened my purpose to visit the more western States at this particular time, where a system of public instruction was already existing, and was at that very time going into operation. Of West Virginia he says: Scarcely any State in the Union is making more vigorous exertions in behalf of general education, in proportion to its ability, than West Virginia. The liberality of the people in taxing themselves for erecting school-houses and supporting schools is all that could be desired. Two years ago there were no school-houses in the State, except a few academy buildings. During the last year 3,000 were erected. The State labors under great embarrassment in having few among the youth who are qualified to teach school, and few men who have the requisite knowledge and experience to organize and superintend schools. To remedy the former evil, one normal school has been opened, and a second is waiting only funds sufficient to pay salaries of teachers. The school laws of the State are conformed in a great measure to those of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The State Superintendent appears to be well qualified for the duties of his office and the County Superintendents whom I saw are self-sacrificing and efficient. Everything therefore appears very promising, although the system is yet in its infancy. A particular account was given of the condition on which appropriations were made. In general it would appear that for every $1,000 given from the Peabody fund, about $3,000 were raised by the people, besides what they paid for school houses. Some further conditions also were generally made, such as increasing the number of teachers and prolonging the schools to a period of ten months instead of four, five or six months."

The report then proceeds to specify the amounts given by the fund in aid of the schools at Fairmount, Morgantown, Moundsville, Parkersburg, Charleston, Clarksburg, Grafton, Guyandotte, and other places in West Virginia, and the condition of education in those cities. The Normal school at Guyandotte received aid to the amount of $500. Some of the County Superintendents hold teachers' institutes for six consecutive weeks during the long vacation. To each of these the sum of $100 was given. The State Superintendent was informed that $200 would be placed at his disposal if he would see that the teachers of the State were furnished with a *Journal of Education*.

Of Arkansas he says: "Notwithstanding the anarchy which prevails in many parts of this State, and with which the agent was made too familiar, it is a hopeful sign that the deep interest is so generally felt on the subject of education. The people are not satisfied with the present condition, and they look upon education as foremost among the means indispensable to its improvement. They may differ about systems of public instruction, but they agree in respect to the end in view."

For purposes of education, the whole State is divided into school districts, each of which elects annually a trustee to take charge of its schools. Besides the State Superintendent, there are ten Circuit Superintendents, the former being appointed by the people for a period of four years, and the latter by the Governor and Senate for the same period. In addition to the proceeds of the school fund, there is a *per capita* tax of one dollar assessed on every male inhabitant over the age of 21 years.

The districts are required to raise by tax an amount of money sufficient, with the public money apportioned to them, to defray the expenses of a school for three months, and have power to raise, in addition, money for prolonging the school to any greater length of time that they may choose. This common-school law is perhaps as good as could be expected under the circumstances in which it originated. In this State, as in others, it was deemed important to insist on liberal contributions from the people themselves as a condition of receiving aid from the Peabody Fund. At Pine Bluff only fifty children out of two hundred were attending any school. One gentleman of the town is paying $2,000 a year for the education of three children at the North. This would be half enough to provide instruction for all the children of the place. A proposition was made to give $500, if the people would raise $3,000 for this purpose. At Little Rock, where there are 1,500 white children and 1,000 colored, there is but one public school, and that has an attendance of only 120 scholars. Arrangements were made for large primary schools in each ward of the city, and for a high school to accommodate 400 or 500 advanced pupils, the Peabody Fund contributing to that end $2,000.

Similar propositions were made to the following towns: Fort Smith, Van Buren, Jacksonport, Camden, Washington, Fayetteville, Helena, and four or five smaller towns, which, for the most part, have been accepted. Tennessee has a Common School law, not perfect indeed, not even as good perhaps as that of West Virginia or of Arkansas; still the common schools can be carried on under it without much inconvenience until it can be safely amended.

The sub-district system must be regarded as the worst feature of the law, introducing nothing but confusion and disorder. Any neglect or unskilfulness on the part of the directors of the sub-districts is liable to defeat the plans of the higher board, who have the charge of the most advanced schools. The money appropriated by the State for schools consists of the proceeds of the school fund, a property tax of two mills on the dollar, a poll tax of twenty-five cents and a railroad tax of one-quarter of one per cent. a mile for each passenger. Unfortunately for the schools the school fund has been pledged as a security for State debts, and, until very recently, no distribution has been made to the schools, and then only to a small amount. This common school law, although of nearly two years' standing, is just beginning to take effect. One year ago there were few or no schools organized under it, now there are in several counties an average of about fifty schools. In Knoxville County, last year, there were only 1,600 pupils in the twenty-five private schools, now there are 4,000 in the seventy-five public schools of that county. In East Tennessee public schools were first introduced in Knoxville in consequence of the encouragement and aid of the Peabody fund. The city has now in successful operation a complete system of graded schools, for the support of which $9,000 are paid from its treasury and $3,000 from this fund. The attendance of these schools is now nearly equal to that of the whole county last year. The public schools of Chattanooga, called into existence by the offer of $1,000 by the General Agent, are also highly prosperous, and have a firm hold upon the public mind. Memphis has been aided in a similar manner, and is now erecting a fine large building to bear the name of Peabody. Four of the civil districts of Tennessee have received various amounts from $500 to $1,000. Similar arrangements have been effected in other States. Perhaps no city has made a nobler advance than Petersburg, Va. In Louisiana, through the gratuitous agency of Hon. R. M. LASHER, in connection with the General Agent, similar schools have been established in ten towns of that State.

On motion of Mr. EVARTS, it was ordered that the next annual meeting be held on the third Thursday of January, 1870, and that thereafter that shall be the time of the annual meeting until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Gen. GRANT, seconded by Gov. GRAHAM, it was resolved that, in token of our grateful remembrance of the founder of this trust, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted to him with the respects of this Board.

Resolutions were adopted recognizing the wisdom, fidelity and diligence which have marked the course of the General Agent in his appropriation of the means committed to his discretion and care.

The Board then adjourned.

Meeting of Merchants in St. Louis—Comments on Gen. Sheridan's Action—Health of Gen. Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Jan. 22.

A meeting of merchants was held at the Southern Hotel, last night, to consider the question of freights between New-York and other Eastern cities and St. Louis. The gross discrimination made by railroad companies against St. Louis and in favor of Cincinnati, Chicago and other Western cities, was shown, and an association formed under the title of "The Merchants' Protective Freight Union of St. Louis," which was joined by a large number of merchants. Measures were put into operation for effectively carrying out the object of the Union. An agency is to be established in New-York and an agent sent there to deal directly with the railroad and express companies, and demand the same advantages for St. Louis merchants as are accorded to those of other cities.

The *Republican*, this morning, discusses the question as to whether Gen. SHERIDAN's destruction of Black Kettle's camp was a massacre, or whether it was justified by the former conduct of the Indians, with considerable diversity of statements, and calls upon Congress to appoint a special committee to thoroughly investigate the subject.

Gen. SHERMAN has been quite ill for several days past.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad—Sickness in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to a point 21 miles beyond Elko, and 461 miles east of Sacramento. This carries the road to within 180 miles of Monument Point, at the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles per day.

Late Arizona advices state that sickness of a malignant type prevailed at Tucson. Almost every person in the place had been attacked, and many have died.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed to-day for Panama with $856,000 in treasure, $247,000 of which is for New-York, and $574,000 for England.

Election of a United States Senator in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Friday, Jan. 22.

A caucus of Republican members of the Legislature was held this morning. Mr. CUMBACK's name was withdrawn, and Hon. D. D. PRATT, of Logansport, Ind., was nominated for Senator. The latter was elected in the joint Convention at noon. The vote for Mr. PRATT was 83; HENDRICKS, 60; absent and paired off, 7.

THE HILL MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Mrs. Camilla E. Twitchell—The Accused Found Not Guilty, and Discharged.

From the Philadelphia papers of yesterday.

Upon reassembling of the Court at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Sarah Campbell was recalled for cross examination by Mr. Mann. I don't know what hour Mrs. Hill usually retired at night; she was generally the last up; I went to bed sometimes before and sometimes after nine o'clock; Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell went to bed first at night; they retired from eight until some time after eight o'clock; when I went to bed I always left Mrs. Hill up; she staid down and generally had the candle lit before I went up; I don't know where she went when I went to bed; she generally put the gas in the entry out early; I don't remember seeing the dogs that night when I went in; the dogs were pet dogs; I heard the lock turned when I was at the door; I remarked no other noise; I heard the handle of the door turning; did not hear the dead latch; I could tell the turning of the key; I heard the key; heard the sound of the key before I heard the sound of the knob turn; I didn't see Mrs. Twitchell down stairs until I was out in the yard; she came down after I gave the alarm; she had on her night clothing; she had nothing on her feet; she had a chemise and a red woolen sack on; don't remember when I was out in the yard what she did, but when I saw her in the kitchen she was crying and wringing her hands; she asked me to go for a doctor; I went and she followed me to the door; at the doctor's she told me to pull the bell hard; I suggested a change of her clothing.

Re-examined—I never went to Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell's room after they retired; I don't know what time they went to bed; I only know that they went to their room, but did not see them going to bed; Mrs. Twitchell was kind to her mother.

John P. Montgomery, who fixed the time at which he was aroused at about 9½ o'clock, testified to the same facts as upon the former trial. He met Mrs. Twitchell in the entry, and she said, "Oh, Mr. Montgomery, my poor mother is murdered in the yard," and requested the witness to go for a doctor.

Cross-examined—When I first saw Mrs. Twitchell she indicated extreme distress; it was what seemed to be sincere distress; it did not strike me at the time as dissembled.

C. Leidy testified that he was in Mrs. Hill's house the night of the murder, and he described the scene as on the former trial. Mrs. Twitchell met him in the entry, and said, "For God's sake, come in; my mother has been murdered in the yard; go for the doctor."

E. R. Bowen testified that he was at the house with Dr. Zantzinger at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, and described the scene he witnessed; he did not see Mrs. Twitchell.

Officer Howard testified that he reached the house at quarter of ten o'clock; Mrs. Twitchell went in and out of the kitchen two or three times while witness was in that room.

F. A. Morrell testified that he saw Mrs. Twitchell in the kitchen; didn't notice her doing anything except being by the body of Mrs. Hill.

Cross-examined—I live opposite Mrs. Hill on Pine-street; I was sitting at my front window, third-story room, that Sunday evening; I could look at Mrs. Hill's house; I did not see anything occur at her house that night, but my curtains were down that night.

Dr. Zantzinger testified that he was at the house about twenty minutes to ten o'clock, and then pronounced Mrs. Hill dead; did not notice what Mrs. Twitchell was doing; saw the blood in the yard partly coagulated.

Dr. Merritt testified as before to his visit to the house at ten minutes to ten o'clock.

W. H. G. Morrell testified that he was in the house the night in question, and he described the appearance of the dining-room when he visited it. [The witness was not asked anything in regard to Mrs. TWITCHELL either by the Commonwealth or defence.]

Detective Warnock testified in regard to his visit to the house on the night of the murder, and gave the result of his investigation, as before reported. He found drops of blood on the door-knob, one drop on the oil-cloth in the entry outside the dining-room door; took the piece of blanket and other articles to Dr. Levis.

Without concluding Mr. WARNOCK's testimony, the Court adjourned until Friday morning.

FRIDAY.

The deed for the house at Tenth and Pine streets, in Mrs. TWITCHELL's name, was put in evidence this morning, and two or three witnesses were examined, closing the case for the prosecution. Mr. SHEPPARD, the prosecuting officer, then arose, and after some preliminary remarks, said:

"I feel bound to say that, upon the testimony before the Court, I do not consider that this defendant can be convicted without straining the law and the doctrine of circumstantial evidence beyond a safe, reasonable, legal and proper limit, and as I entertain that conviction, I consequently regard it as my official duty to submit this bill to the jury without asking them to find a verdict of guilty against the defendant, trusting that in this respect, as in all others, I may receive the approval and sanction of the Court."

Mr. MANN, for the defence, replied, among other things, saying:

"We honestly believed, when we applied for the writ of *habeas corpus*, that there was nothing against the prisoner, and that a half hour's patient, honest and careful examination of the case would establish that fact. But the clamor of the public was such that the way was not seen clear to give that half hour. This woman, broken-hearted and suffering and crushed down, was entitled to her discharge long ago, and if there had been a sufficient amount of courage to perform a duty, the prison doors of this woman would have been opened nine weeks ago."

Judge ALLISON said: Gentlemen of the Jury: You have just heard what has been said by the District Attorney. It is the duty of the officer representing the Commonwealth to go through the proper legal investigation of the charge contained in this bill of indictment. They have prosecuted the investigation under the evidence which they have been able to procure, and which in their judgment bears against the prisoner. We have now the official statement that all the evidence which the Commonwealth was able to obtain—all the information has been submitted in support of the charge against the prisoner. The representatives of the Commonwealth, acting with all due fidelity to themselves, to the Court and to the jury, have felt themselves compelled to say that they cannot ask for a verdict of guilty against the prisoner upon the evidence. It remains for us to say, both agreeing entirely upon the points, there is no evidence upon which the Commonwealth would be warranted in asking a verdict, and therefore the course just announced by the District-Attorney meets with our entire approval and approbation. We think it would be straining the law to go through the form of arguing the case upon the evidence as it now stands. We think the circumstances would not warrant the District-Attorney in asking you to render a verdict of guilty of any form of felonious homicide as against the defendant. Therefore, agreeing entirely with the District-Attorney, we submit the bill to you, and say that under this evidence we do not think there is anything to warrant a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

The jury then took the bill. The prisoner was directed to stand up. The prisoner rose, and then, for the first time in the progress of the case, Mrs. TWITCHELL unveiled her face, presenting the countenance of a haggard and prematurely old woman. Traces of grief were plainly marked upon her face, and as she stood with downcast eyes, she presented a painful spectacle. When the verdict of "not guilty" was pronounced she resumed her seat, bowed her head forward and wept. The prisoner, upon motion of Gen. COLLIS, was discharged, and she left the Court in company with her counsel.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Paris Conference—The National Expenditure—Financial Prospects—Christmas Entertainments—A New Book.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1869.

Public interest turns to-day upon the Conference just opened in Paris. That the result of this meeting of Plenipotentiaries is to be the preservation of peace no one can doubt. In fact, what is to cause war? A dispute has arisen between Turkey and Greece. The other Powers say, "Stop a moment! We will settle all this for you. Let us have a conference on the subject, and we will invite only one party to the dispute to take a share in our deliberations. When we hear what one side wants it will be very easy to come to an understanding." That is all very well for Turkey—but what does Greece think about it? To which the answer is that in this part of the world no one cares in the least what she thinks. She is dreadfully scolded for her impertinence in daring to act in such a way as to call attention to herself. Why cannot these little States be "humble," like Mr. GLADSTONE in his letter to Mr. ISAAC, quoted from the NEW-YORK TIMES in all our papers to-day? Says Mr. GLADSTONE, "I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion." If Greece would only say as much in regard to the relations between Crete and Turkey, she might hope for forgiveness. But it is very evident that she has no such intention.

The unanimity with which Greece is rated this very morning by all the London papers is almost surprising, considering that these keepers of the public conscience scarcely ever agree on any question. The *Times* dismisses her with a gesture: "Every consideration of prudence bids the Greek Government retire from the position it has assumed." The Radical *Daily News* settles the matter in an equally summary fashion: "It may not unreasonably be expected that the little Hellenic kingdom will * * not by a willful and wayward petulance provoke a punishment at which its protectors must either look on or take the office of head master upon themselves, and prevent a flogging by putting the incorrigible youngster under lock and key." This style of treating another nation's affairs is very pleasing to the British mind. The *Daily News* is very popular to-day with its readers. We are the head master. We either pat the little boys who live in the rest of the world on the heads, and call them good children, or threaten to shut them up in the dark cupboard. We have been doing that for a good many years past, and we continue to do it still, although no one minds us much now. It is clear, however, that we cannot help that.

The Conference, then, is to end in peace—so we have decided. Our books at the beginning of the year would be pretty clear, as regards other Powers, if it were not for that *Alabama* account still unsettled. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON told us it was all done with weeks ago, but I am afraid not many people believed it. I see that a "Veteran Observer" makes light of the money part of the claim, and appears to suggest that if England admitted she had violated the Neutrality laws toward the United States it would be taken as reparation. Possibly I may have misunderstood the letter, but if not, there would probably be less difficulty about obtaining the acknowledgment in question than a "Veteran Observer" imagines. There was always a large proportion of the people who believed that the builders of Confederate cruisers deserved to be punished. But they knew nothing of the legal points at issue, and the Government was left to act according to the advice of its law officers. The right and wrong of the question is still confused to the minds of most people, but they begin to see that if it had not been for Mr. LAIRD's yard at Birkenhead there would have been no *Alabama*, and that the Government would have done well to have stopped that vessel. If we are to pay for the damages it caused, let it first be decided that we are liable. But if an expression of regret at the whole transaction would suffice, we need no arbitrator to intervene. But, for my own part, I believe that it would not suffice. The next time that England goes to war, we shall hear from the American people themselves on the subject of the *Alabama* claims, and they will not speak in the dulcet tones of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. Some steamer of the Pacific Mail line, or other suitable craft, will be able to show a large assortment of chronometers, stolen from peaceful merchantmen, as Capt. SEMMES himself was ever able to boast of. That is the way *Alabama* claims are likely to be wiped out, in my opinion, but I trust the opinion is destined to be disproved. Nothing would be satisfied by retaliation, except a sentiment of revenge.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Whatever may be the intentions of other people in regard to England, her present Government is bent upon cutting down the national expenditure, beginning with the army. No one can deny that there was great need of reform in this particular direction. Our army at present costs us £77,275,000 a year, gold, (£15,455,000.) This is a great deal of money, and more than we can afford to pay. Moreover, we do not get the value of it. Immense sums are as much squandered, so far as the national interests are concerned, as if they were thrown into the sea. It is estimated that of the £15,455,000 just mentioned, only little more than £5,500,000 go to the soldier. What becomes of all the rest? To useful purposes a large portion of it is devoted, no doubt, but there is a reckless extravagance in the various departments which has added greatly to the burden imposed upon the nation, and this demands attention. Now, so much boasting was uttered by Mr. GLADSTONE and his supporters during the recent elections with reference to the great things they would do in the way of saving the nation's money, that they cannot, for very shame, let everything go on as before. If Mr. GLADSTONE only takes some of the crushing weight of taxation from off our shoulders, and takes it off so that it will not be found necessary to double the old load on a future occasion, I for one shall join the *Spectator* in paying deep homage to his name. "A new broom sweeps clean," says the cynical old proverb. There is a tremendous stir just now in all the departments. All sorts of comfortable sinecures are threatened, and the staff of clerks is to be diminished. I have a friend in the Hot Pitch Department who assures me, in language prompted by his sense of injuries, that the Government is playing the very d—l with the service. "Another new order," he said, "for a return of all the writers and other persons employed in the department. What is to be the end of it? There isn't a man to spare in our place." Knowing that my excellent friend has one of these extremely eligible posts in which the pay is high and all the work put out, I said, "There is one comfort—they will never be able to do without you." "No," he said, with a grave shake of the head, "they cannot do that; but still it is very unpleasant all this fussing and prying." He turned for consolation into his Club.

The bombshells have fallen in all directions. Would you believe it?—even that tremendous potentate, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has been disturbed. There is a story going about to the effect that the Secretary at War sent in a list of items upon each of which a large reduction was demanded. His Royal Highness "the Duke" returned the memorandum with a note saying that he was very anxious to concur with the Government in reducing the estimates, but really the items specified must go unaltered—nothing could be done, &c. This plan has always answered before, but the new Secretary, Mr. CARDWELL, was not to be put off with the old formalities. He merely returned his dreadful paper with the intimation that the desired reductions "must" be effected, and that immediately, in time for the opening of the session in February. Must! Did you ever hear of such frightful language being used to a Royal Duke before? Let us imagine the row there was at the Horse Guards on the day Mr. CARDWELL's message was received there. It is a wonder the roof of the building was not blown off. Strong words must have passed the lips of His Royal Highness, and the recording angel whose duty it is to register oaths must have passed an extremely busy morning. As to blotting them out, a river of tears wouldn't have done it.

Since this story got about the opinion of the older officers is that there is not much hope for the country. I, not being an officer, but only a taxpayer, differ from this view, and think that if Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues go on with the policy which they are holding out before our anxious eyes, there is better hope for the nation than we have seen for many a long day. There is so much chicanery in public life that it is hard to believe Mr. GLADSTONE is in earnest in this work. But what good he might do if he were so minded! If he would but set Mr. GOSCHEN to work to deal with local taxation! Here we are paying close upon £10,000,000 every year merely for parochial rates and taxes, and the last year's returns show "an increase under every head."

Who would not be an Englishman?

At a time when most people are drawing long faces over their check-books, and are not able to make out very clearly where the money to pay the tradesmen's bills is to come from, that young man with £300,000 a year is presented to our notice once more. With a million and a half dollars in gold per annum, a man might live very comfortably, I think, in any part of the United States. The Marquis of Bute is trying to pass existence upon it in Europe. I have known people to do it on less, but then they had not "blue blood" in their veins. Was suffering a man might relieve with such an income as this, and yet never miss a sixpence he had given away. Not long ago all the newspapers congratulated the young Marquis on coming into his property, and carefully pointed out what he ought to do and what he ought not to do; and now the ungrateful young man has actually been to Nice and joined the Roman Catholics. Well may the *Times* be shocked. What is the use of giving a whole leader-full of good advice to a young man if he goes and acts in this way directly afterward? As one of the papers points out, the comments of the *Times* were most amusing. The writer agreed that the Marquis ought to have been slower in changing his convictions than a poor man—in fact, he ought to have remembered his duty to "Society." Society, no doubt, agrees with the *Times*, especially as that journal has just come forth in a half-frightened sort of way to defend primogeniture. A letter signed "L." (Lord LYVEDEN, probably,) was published, deprecating any change in the laws relating to the transmission of land. This was followed up by several articles on the same side. It appears to be thought by other critics that it was very injudicious to raise the discussion at such a time. This argument is not likely to have much weight with those who condemn primogeniture. In these days it is of little use to say, "Let us poke this question away in the corner so that no one will see it." People see everything now. Nor when they hear of fortunes of £300,000 a year accumulated in the hands of one man can they fail to believe that the law of primogeniture may promote family pride and the welfare of the few, but that it is adverse to the interests of the general community.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Christmas entertainments generally seem to be failures. The pantomimes are all very bad, except the one at Covent Garden, where the scenery is alone well worth a visit. The only pantomimists we have—the PAYNES, father and son—help to make fun, but the harlequinade is only one long and tedious sarcasm at the expense of the Police. The best pantomimist I have ever seen is Mr. Fox, of New-York, and neither of the PAYNES come within a long degree of his excellence.

A NEW BOOK.

Any of your readers who wish to obtain an idea of Ireland as it is, will do well to read a new work entitled "Realities of Irish Life." It is by Mr. TAYSON, agent to some of the principal Irish landowners, and a man who writes without an atom of political bias or prejudice. The book is as interesting as a novel, and contains most suggestive information concerning the past and the present of Ireland. L.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature—Popular and Unpopular Legislation—A Newspaper Reporter Expelled from the House—Manufactures.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

The Legislature still sits in active session, but the results of its work are very unequal—sometimes rapid, and again prolix, tortuous and crab-like. Once in a while they find the Constitution of the State in their way; and they get a bill almost to the maturity of an act, when it suddenly transpires that the action in the case is barred by the Constitution. But, taken for all in all—considering, that is to say, the very large proportion of ignorance and prejudice existing in the body—the Legislature has hardly done as badly as was expected of it. It is not, however, intended to be intimated or stated that it has not done very badly in many respects. In the miscellany thrown out by this body there is some degree of homogeneousness. Still it will be fair to recognize the general division of popular and unpopular legislation—popular or unpopular, that is to say, among the white population of the State.

POPULAR LEGISLATION.

In this category may be mentioned State patronage of internal improvements, such as of the Blue Ridge Railroad, the Columbia Canal, and similar works. It is held that the course adopted in such cases is expensive to the State, and in that view, liable to some opposition; but in the present lavish expenditure of the public funds, it is thought better to spend upon such works, then upon the personal and trivial pretexts sometimes adopted. That is to say, our people look upon the liberal encouragements of material enterprises as probably the best form in which lavish expenditures can be made; and, since such expenditures are inevitable, they squeeze in them, as the less of evil evils. The same may be said of the extensive and expensive schemes of popular education—very desirable things, but gotten up in a style of expense beyond the honest means of the State in her present impoverished condition.

UNPOPULAR LEGISLATION.

Among the unpopular measures now before the General Assembly, and not yet completed, the most unpopular, because the most unreasonable, is WHITEN's bill to empower the Attorney-General of the State to change the venue in State cases before the Courts. That which renders this specially offensive is the animus and special design with which it is brought forward. The facts are these: A Senator (HARDOLPH, a negro,) was assassinated last Summer. Col. AIKEN, a white man, is charged with being accessory to the murder, and he is a Democrat, resident in Abbeville County. The present law requires that AIKEN be tried in the county—Abbeville—in which the murder was committed. This is the law, I believe, that prevails all over the Union. WHITEN's bill, as it transpires pending the discussions, is intended to enable the Attorney-General, a Radical, to transfer the venue in AIKEN's case from Abbeville, where the crime was committed, and where the population is about half white and half black, to Beaufort County, where the population is nine-tenths black, and where the Solicitor or State's Attorney, is a Radical. The popular feel that, under the circumstances, the result of such a trial would be conviction of the accused, without the reference to the facts of the case. It is unnecessary to say that for this feeling there is the very best of reasons.

In the same spirit of party retaliation are the resolutions paying to the widows of Representatives DIXIE and MARTIN, and of Senator RANDOLPH—Radicals, who were murdered last year—the mileage and per diem pay as Legislators until successors were sworn in their places.

Another touch of vindictive legislation is the bill of SAMPSON (assisting to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Senator RAMPOLPH, (Radical,) who was murdered by political opponents. To erect a monument to such a man would do little credit even to his own party; and the State at large would feel it an intended insult. But it is not at all likely that so unpopular bill go beyond the House, for the Senate does not consist of negroes to the same extent as the House.

These measures, added to the Militia bill mentioned in a recent letter, are making the General Assembly less popular among the whites of the State than it was a month ago.

A NEWSPAPER REPORTER EXPELLED.

In the House the Charleston *Courier* has been hitherto represented by a regular reporter, who was entitled to a seat on the floor by resolution of the House. A few days ago this reporter took occasion to explain the personal reasons that actuated one of the negro members, in his hostility to one of our State institutions—giving the explanation, which is understood to be the true one. Yesterday this negro member carried through the House a resolution withdrawing from the reporter of the *Courier* the privilege of the hall.

MANUFACTURES.

The success of manufactures of cotton in the South is not a mere probability. Besides the Augusta Mills, which were mentioned a week or two ago, there is now in successful operation, within two miles of this city, the Salude Factory, owned and run by Messrs. JOHNSON & PALMER, which numbers about 4,500 spindles. So that Senator SPRAGUE's investments in that line need not be regarded as adventures at all. BOZE.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

How Much will the Coming Man Weigh?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

IN DR. PARKER's lecture to young men on errors in diet, as reported in your paper, I find the following assertion, or string of assertions:

"The physiological man, in a perfect state, should weigh one hundred and forty pounds, and requires for sustenance, in that state, sixteen ounces of meat nineteen ounces of bread, three of butter or cheese, and three pints of water in the twenty-four hours."

This is a specimen of the progressive standard which dietarians and would-be reformers are in the habit of setting up. But surely there is something wanting here. Either the doctor must have forgotten, or your reporter omitted, the stature of the "perfect physiological" man. For it would be manifestly absurd to maintain that the weight of two men, one five feet and a half in height and the other six feet, should be the same. According to English standards the height of the perfect Pelasgian man, weighing 140 pounds, should be about five feet eight inches and three-quarters. But such generalizations are rash and mischievous; they attempt to reduce man to a standard which we cannot apply to the inferior animals, whose conditions of life are so much more within our control. Fancy laying down positively (I was going to say dogmatically) the weight of a perfect dog. Nothing is more ridiculed by the best equestrian authorities than the habit of some of our farmers and dealers who advertise the weight of horses which they have for sale, as if it were any criterion of their value. But even if we admit a normal standard of weight, it seems to me certain that the doctor has put it too low by at least fifteen pounds. Being myself a light-weight, (just three pounds short of the doctor's standard,) and having probably owed my life, on two occasions, to this fact, such prudiness as I have are not against light-weights; but a tolerably extensive observation showed me years ago that those of my contemporaries who possessed the greatest capacity for the proper combination of mental and physical work were heavier men than myself. And I am sure that if the doctor takes the leading men of the world, in all countries, at the present day, he will find their average weights to exceed considerably his standard of 140 pounds. This light man may be handsome, active and brilliant, but they are usually deficient in vitality and solid thought. One of two things generally happens to them—either they wear out prematurely or they become valetudinarians and sedentary livers. Now, this is an important point, because there is a strong tendency among our young men (whether their means and opportunities permit them to take much open air exercise or not) to train too fine. Their ideal seems to be that of the novelist's backwoodsman, "not an ounce of superfluous flesh." Nor is this error confined to our sex.

—I am glad to see the doctor candid enough to own that he nearly preached himself into vegetarianism. But the vegetarian mania is pretty well played out, and it requires little courage to kick a dead donkey; whereas the equestrian hobby is terribly rampant, and few man desiring popularity have the pluck to oppose it. I throw out this hint in anticipation of the doctor's next lecture.

CARL BENSON.

The Political Condition of Hayti—President Salnave and His Policy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 11th inst. allusion is made to Hayti and its President, SALNAVE. The writer represents SALNAVE as a most efficient and able ruler, and commends him highly in other respects. If any reliance is to be placed on the statements of the best and wisest Haytians, or if any reference is had to the facts and results of SALNAVE's Administration, it will be seen that Hayti never suffered more severely from the violence and miseries of any of her Presidents, than from the cruelty, ambition and wickedness of this same President SALNAVE.

This man obtained his office by mob law; he had in no sense the consent of the people, the great majority of whom immediately flew to arms to put down his despotism and barbarism, and long ere this the monster (for such he is called by men who have been impartial spectators of his business) would have been pur down but for the moral support of the United States and its Minister in Hayti, who has, under this influence, been able, by robbing his people of their coins, to furnish himself with two steamers, by means of which he has kept himself in power. The currency of the island has been reduced to the value of three-quarters of a cent for the Haytian dollar, and its business, of vast importance to the United States, has been nearly ruined.

In a letter from an English gentleman at Cape Hayti, we learn that he attempted to assume the functions of Dictator, which he did so far as his military power extended; and even in Port-au-Prince, Cape Hayti and Gonaives, we are assured that seven-eighths of the people are only held in subjugation by the military power, which he holds by offering the pillage of the towns to his mob adherents, who are thieves and murderers.

The United States have committed a crime against Hayti of the most serious character, and in so doing have excited the intense indignation of the people of Hayti, who in their attempts to redress their wrongs, have been so successfully thwarted by the influence of our Government. The Piquets, so called, are the allies of SALNAVE, and these are mountaineers in the neighborhood of Jacmel, whose thirst for plunder has been excited and gratified by SALNAVE as far as possible; but the farmers of the inferior, and all who have anything to take, are in deadly hostility to SALNAVE, and it is one of those conflicts which can only end in the destruction of the tyrant or of the liberties of Hayti.

It is difficult to account for the part taken by the United States in these matters. Mr. SEWARD must be acting under some unseen influence, which in Hayti is supposed to be the purchase of the Mole as a naval station, and which the people of Hayti will never sell, except under compulsion. It may be, however, that Mr. SEWARD may be acting under the false representations of interested parties, who one profit is promoted by political strife, but nothing is more certain than that Hayti stands in a false position before the Government of the United States, and is suffering immense evils from the guest support it gives to the usurpation of SALNAVE.

It is well known that Gens. NISSAGE, SAINT and FAUSSIN are among the best beloved of the patriots of Hayti, and now lead their armies against SALNAVE.

The Virginia Committee's Interview with Gen. Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, in a letter dated Jan. 18, gives the following account of the Virginia Conservative Committee's interview with Gen. GRANT:

The Committee, accompanied by several other gentlemen from Virginia, made a social visit to Gen. GRANT this morning, also visiting President JOHNSON and Gen. SCHOFIELD. Their conversation with Gen. GRANT related principally to the Virginia movement, and his remarks on the subject were in the highest degree encouraging. He seemed to desire no secrecy in his views, but spoke out with perfect openness and freedom. Nothing of confidence is violated when I say that he "sincerely hoped this whole subject would soon be settled." He has evidently studied our Virginia affairs, and fully understands the Underwood Constitution. He expresses himself as being warmly in favor of striking out the disfranchising clauses of that instrument. The homestead clause and the provisions relating to county organization, which last he seems to regard as more objectionable even than the test. He said that if permitted to stand as a part of the Constitution, they would necessitate the election of negro judges, sheriffs, magistrates, clerks, commonwealth's attorneys, constables, &c., &c., and that the condition of affairs would be so intolerable that in those localities where there is a preponderance of blacks, the whites would be compelled to remove and seek homes in other portions of the State. He expressed the wish that the proposed arrangement may be speedily carried out, and indicated his confidence in such a result.

The conversation with President JOHNSON was more general, bearing but slightly on the subject above referred to. He thanked the Committee for calling, and talked pleasantly. Gen. SCHOFIELD's views are so well understood that it is needless to refer particularly to them.

Heavy Verdicts Against New-Orleans Railroad Companies.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Jan. 18.

In the Sixth District Court, Wednesday night, the jury in the case of MRS. MARY E. HOWELL, suing the Company for $25,000 damages for injuries to her person, resulting, it was alleged, from the criminal carelessness of the driver of one of their cars on the 23 of December, 1867, gave a verdict against the Company and in favor of the plaintiff for $4,000. Mrs. HOWELL was over 63 years of age at the time, and was just getting out of the car, it appears, when the driver started without giving her sufficient time, causing her to fall and cripple her for life.

The jury in the case of SCHREIBERER, for himself and son, vs. the Carrollton Railroad Company, claiming $20,000 damages on account of the son, (about 10 years old, being run over by the locomotive attached to the cars of the Company, about two years ago, and so badly injured that his leg had to be amputated, yesterday returned a verdict against the Company for $7,500 for the son and $2,500 for the father.

Injury to the Orange Crop in Florida.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Jan. 21.

DAVID CLARK, Esq., of this city, has received letters from Florida which bring the unwelcome information that the orange crop in that State was entirely destroyed by a severe frost which swept over the State on Christmas night, though the trees are reported uninjured. One letter comes from Jacksonville, and the other from Key West. Such severe weather was never before known in that quarter. The St. John's River was frozen over for a distance of seventy feet from the shore, this being the first time that ice has been seen in the river. The damage, estimated by Mr. CLARK, is very great, and can hardly be computed. Mr. CLARK, who is generally known here, is an owner of a very large number of trees—several thousands, we believe—and this disappointment to him, saying nothing of the loss, is, of course, very great.

Internal Revenue—Six Months' Receipts of Brooklyn Railroads, Ferries and Theatres.

The returns of the gross receipts of the various railroad companies, ferry companies and theatres for the past six months in the Second and Third Collection Districts of Brooklyn, have been furnished by the Assessors, and are given below:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atlantic-avenue and East New-York Railroad—July, $19,960. No further returns.

Brooklyn City Railroad Company—July, $107,740; August, $104,584; September, $108,800; October, $109,363; November, $100,125; December, $97,088.

Broadway Railroad Company—July, $11,812; August, $12,617; September, $11,120; October, $10,811; November, $8,306; December, $6,621.

Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company—July, $6,466; August, $7,453; September, $7,099; October, $6,885; November, $6,111; December, $6,509.

Atlantic-avenue Railroad Company—July, $18,465; August, $20,000; September, $19,655; October, $18,605; November, $16,873; December, $15,970.

Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company—July, $8,122 96; August, $2,067; September, $3,722; October, $1,223; November, $678; December, $607.

Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company—July, $3,573; August, $4,165; September, $1,904; October and November, $1,190; no return yet for December.

Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company—July, $14,015; August, $13,698; September, $11,449; October, $10,790; November, $9,872; December, $9,463.

Bushwick and Bergen-street Railroad—July and November, $10,400; December, $1,130.

Metropolitan Railroad Company—July, $3,097; August, [illegible]; September, $2,767; October, $2,600; November, $2,[illegible]; December, $1,755.

Greenpoint Railroad and Erie Basin Railroad Company—July, $3,676; August, $3,[illegible]; September, $1,[illegible]; October, $1,[illegible]; November, $1,463; December, $1,[illegible].

Hudson-avenue Railroad Company—July, $19,024; August, $18,025; September, $13,973; October, $[illegible]; November, $7,922; December, $7,322.

Hudson-avenue Railroad Company—July, $719; August, $963; September, $964; October, $446.

FERRY COMPANIES.

East River Ferry Company—July, $739 70; August, $637; September, $471 60; October, $263; November, $[illegible]; December, $[illegible].

Greenpoint Ferry Company—July, $12,868; August, $12,070; September, $11,808; October, $12,868; November, $11,829; December, $10,097.

Union Ferry Company—July, $80,084; August, $87,987; September, $90,558; October, $86,016; November, $76,736; December, $73,088.

Houston-street Ferry Company—July, $10,825; August, $11,332; September, $11,083; October, $11,200; November, $10,260; December, $9,475.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music—OLE BULL, $1,071; E. F. GIRARDY, four performances, $3,478; $1,257; $4,034; $444; HANDY SARAGOSSEN, ($814). Stockings Opera House, $752.

Athenæum—E. G. KELLOGG, $2,197.

New-York Theatre—July, $3811; August, shut up; September, $4,798; October, $6,018; November, $4,473; December, $8,128.

Hooley's Minstrels—July, $4,300; August, $4,377; September, $4,219; October, $6,888; November, $3,[illegible]; December, $4,[illegible].

Hooley's Minstrels, E. D.—October, $2,197; November, $2,971; December, $1,[illegible].

CITY TITLES.

Fire Marshal Brackett's Report of the Origin of Fires in New-York Since Dec. 5.

The following is the report of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, of conflagrations in this City since the 5th ult:

Dec. 6, 1:00 A. M.—No. 282 Delancey-street.—Fire was discovered on first floor, in apartments of Mrs. MCCOWEN, resulting in the death of herself and another woman (her sister) residing with her. The cause of the fire could not be positively ascertained. The parties worked at preparing rag carpets, and it is supposed the rags, of which there was a large quantity in the room, were accidentally set on fire.

Dec. 6, 5 P. M.—No. 505 Fifth-street.—Fire was discovered in dry-goods store of JOSEPH FLAMMER, caused by goods in show window taking fire from a gas-burner.

Dec. 6, 7:45 P. M.—No. 474½ Broadway.—Fire was discovered on second floor, in hall-way beneath the stairs. Extinguished with slight damage. There are some suspicious circumstances connected with this fire, one of which is that all mercantile offices, but no evidence has thus far been obtained which would warrant the arrest of any party.

Dec. 10, 5 P. M.—No. 5 Jackson-street.—Fire discovered in basement, caused by carelessness of a boy in dropping a lighted match in some straw. Extinguished with slight damage.

Dec. 14, 8:30 P. M.—Nos. 229 and 231 Cherry-street.—Fire was discovered on second floor in a kindling-wood factory, caused by the imperfect arrangement of the smoke pipe, from which fire was communicated to the roof.

Dec. 15, 1:30 A. M.—No. 680 West Eleventh-street.—Fire was discovered in basement, caused by chair containing clothes being accidentally upset against the stove.

Dec. 15, 7 P. M.—No. 24 Barclay-street.—Fire was discovered on fifth floor, rear room, in premises used for lithographic purposes; caused by the accidental breaking of a cord upon which was hung a quantity of paper; these falling upon the stove took fire.

Dec. 26, 12:30 P. M.—No. 560 Broadway.—Fire was discovered on fourth floor in a manufactory of waterfalls; originated in a quantity of jute hemp lying on the floor near the stove. Some fifteen girls were employed in the room at the time, but none of them can give a satisfactory account of the fire. Supposed to have been caused by sparks from the stove.

Dec. 17, 5:24 A. M.—No. 220 Mott-street.—Fire discovered on second floor in room of MARY MULLEN, who was washing until 3 A. M., and had a very hot fire in her stove. Supposed fire.

Dec. 18, 12:30 A. M.—No. 147 Stanton-street.—Fire was discovered on first floor in apartments used as a cigar manufactory. Cause of fire not ascertained. Proprietor sick at home. Fire originated in a barrel of stripped tobacco.

Dec. 18, 4 P. M.—Nos. 715 and 717 East Eleventh-street.—This place has been mentioned since former fire, Nov. 4. Some workmen who were employed in removing machinery, &c., had made a sort of shed in one corner of the building, using a stove with the pipe projecting through the partition, but not entering a chimney. It was in this building that the first fire in Nov. 4 was supposed but a short time before the discovery of the fact that the building was on fire, and from this stove the fire was probably communicated to the partition through which the pipe projected.

Dec. 18, 6:45 P. M.—No. 69 Forsyth-street.—Fire was discovered in apartments of Mrs. SPIRER during her absence. Mrs. SPIRER had left a light in her bedroom, just before leaving, in such a careless manner as to set fire to the bedding.

Dec. 10, 4:30 P. M.—No. 21 Howard-street.—Fire was discovered in workshop of JNO. STADERMAN & Co., caused by carelessness of one of the employes in dropping a lighted match in some tow.

Dec. 19, 6:30 P. M.—No. 365 Eighth-avenue.—Fire was discovered in dry goods store of MOSES FRANK, caused by the goods on the upper shelves being placed too near to stove pipe.

Dec. 21, 2 A. M.—No. 156 Grand-street.—Fire discovered in oyster saloon, in basement. It appeared to be of accidental origin, but owing to certain statements been made, a reexamination was had, but no evidence adduced to warrant the conclusion that the fire was other than accidental.

Dec. 22, 10:35 P. M.—No. 59 Dey-street.—Fire was discovered in the cigar-case factory of H. A. DICKINSON & Co., caused by the carelessness of some of the employes in smoking on the premises, contrary to the rules.

Dec. 23, 12:30 A. M.—No. 127 West Houston-street.—Fire discovered in liquor store of C. S. WILLIAMS. An examination shows the fire to have been of accidental origin, but the process cause could not be ascertained.

Dec. 23, 9:45 P. M.—No. 83 South-street.—Fire was discovered in sailors' furnishing store of P. MAHON. This fire was of accidental origin, and was evidently caused by the carelessness of MAHON and his clerk.

Dec. 26, 4:30 P. M.—No. 640 Sixth-street.—Fire was discovered in a sleeping-room on premises of L. COMEE, caused by the carelessness of some persons having been in the room.

Dec. 29, 4:40 P. M.—No. 47 Warren-street.—Fire was discovered on the third floor within a few moments after the departure of the occupants. After a long and careful examination of this case, I am unable to arrive at a specific cause of the fire. It was evidently owing to some carelessness or neglect on the part of the occupants.

Jan. 6, 5 P. M.—No. 119 Mercer-street.—Fire was discovered in sub-cellar of above premises. An examination showed it to have been caused by an improperly closed flue.

Jan. 8, 6:15 P. M.—No. 423 Broome-street.—Fire discovered in basement unoccupied for business, but much frequented by occupants of the building outside, on account of the water-closet being there located. A quantity of waste paper was lying about on the floor, and the doors were not fastened. I am unable to say from the evidence adduced whether the fire was the result of carelessness on the part of the persons mentioned or of incendiary origin.

Jan. 17, 1:10 A. M.—No. 513 East Fifteenth-street.—Fire was discovered on first floor, in premises of JNO. MCCALLE, who was absent from home at the time. It was discovered by Mrs. MCCALLE, and was burning in two separate rooms of the building. There is no doubt of the incendiary character of this fire, but thus far, no clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of the crime. The neighborhood is infested by a gang of disorderly characters.

Jan. 9, 6 P. M.—No. 453 Water-street.—Fire was discovered just after the shop was closed, in close proximity to the boilers. The ceiling was very near the boilers, which being overheated, caused the woodwork to ignite.

Jan. 18, 10:30 P. M.—No. 394 Canal-street.—Fire was discovered on upper floor by Officer BLAKEY. The precise cause of this fire has not been ascertained, but it was evidently the result of carelessness or negligence on the part of the occupants.

Jan. 14, 1:30 A. M.—No. 23 Bedford-street.—Fire was discovered in the brierwood pipe factory of JNO. J. MURPHEY; extinguished with slight damage; caused by the careless use of candles by the workmen.

Jan. 16, 8 P. M.—Fire was discovered in cabinet shop of MARTIN GARSON, No. 129 West Forty-ninth-street, and was carried out by Officer McCOSKER, inspector of arson, but subsequently discharged by Judge KELLY, there being no evidence against him. The fire originating among some shavings, was extinguished by a few pails of water.

Jan. 17, 7 P. M.—No. 146 East Eighteenth-street.—A slight fire was caused here by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp, which set fire to the bed; loss about $200.

Jan. 17, 6:55 A. M.—Nos. 121 and 123 Christie-street.—Fire was discovered in a manufactory of water-wood pipes; cause not positively ascertained; supposed to have originated from overheating of machinery.

Jan. 17, 6:30 P. M.—No. 131 Walker-street.—Fire was discovered in a part of the premises occupied as a carpenter shop; supposed to be an incendiary fire, as several attempts have been made to set fire to the place within a few months past; have not yet obtained any evidence to warrant an arrest.

Jan. 18, 9:15 A.M.—No. 549 Sixth-avenue.—Fire was discovered in a restaurant of above number, caused by an improper flue; extinguished with slight damage.

Strike of Clothing Cutters.

Another labor strike seems probable. It is that of the clothing cutters, whose wages at present are $3.50 a day. They desire $4. The Clothing Cutters' Protective Association have met at their rooms, No. 10 Stanton-street, and decided that unless the desired increase is complied with a strike will be resorted to. The Society now numbers 600 members, who form two-thirds of the cutters in this City.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday morning, in special session, but there being no quorum present, adjourned until Monday next, at 1 o'clock.

A few mistakes were made yesterday by the Press in the names of Assistant Sanitary Inspectors elected on Thursday. W. S. WESTCOTT should read N. S. WESTCOTT, and S. H. LEITH, GEORGE S. SMITH. The name of Mr. LEONY STEVENS should have been omitted.

[illegible] Dec. The names of JOHN BROWN and [illegible] HOWSON, suggested as Registry Clerk and [illegible] Registry Clerk, should read JOHN DOWNS and WILLIAM OSBORNE.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at the New-York Society Library on Wednesday evening, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, and Messrs. WINSTON, LOUGHEE, BISHINGER, O'GORMAN and KAPP being present.

After the auditing of the bills and reading of the minutes, Mr. O'GORMAN said he desired to call the attention of the Board to the published proceedings of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in relation to the settlement of the disputed claims, which had been referred to a special committee consisting of Mr. BISHINGER and himself, and which they had thought had been amicably settled, until he read the proceedings of the action taken at the meeting referred to. In justice to himself and his associate, as well as the Board, he would offer the following preamble and resolution, which were on motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears from the minute papers of the Board, that the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at a meeting held on the 7th inst., passed a resolution to the effect that "it was the opinion that Board and the Commissioners of Emigration, wherein they allege the "legal liability of the members of the Commissioners of Emigration to recover, by process of law, the sums that may be justly due to them," and that "the amount claimed be accepted;" and

Whereas, The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in the name of the adjustment of such claims, knew that, in accordance with the opinion of CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., of whom they had previously asked an opinion, the Commissioners of Emigration could only reimburse the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction the actual cost or expense incurred in the support of emigrants, and that the Commissioners of Emigration were not at liberty to pay interest on the amount of the claim as claimed by the Commissioners; and

Whereas, At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the two Boards, held at No. 1 Bond-street, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction could not comply with the request made to furnish a statement of the actual cost of maintenance of lunatic emigrants, alleging that there were no books or vouchers during the period for which the claim was made, and consequently they could not comply with the law which directs the Commissioners of Emigration to reimburse with the following claims: for maintenance in the Workhouse, $18,000; in Bellevue Hospital, $400; and in the Lunatic Asylum, $8,121 17; a total sum of $26,521 17, being the identical sum claimed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and the difference in the charge per week for lunatics, as stated, was paid to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and accepted by them on the first ult.; therefore

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration view with surprise the action of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in the resolution passed at their meeting of the 7th inst., in failing to give a fair impression of the nature of the transactions between them and the Commissioners of Emigration, and in omission to present two coordinate Boards, which the public service requires.

The Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee stated in reference to the reported riot at Ward's Island, referred to in one of the morning papers, that it was an error arising from a disagreement between two of the inmates, which was settled with difficulty, and that in order to prevent any trouble a detail of two officers had been applied for and granted by the Police Commissioners, and were now on duty on the Island.

After some other routine business the Board, on motion, adjourned.

An Invalid Poisoned Through Mistake.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at No. 47 West Twenty-ninth-street over the remains of Mrs. HARRIET PERRY, a widow, aged 55, and a native of New-Hampshire, whose death was the result of poison administered through mistake. It appears that the deceased had had as her medical attendant one Dr. EDWARD H. M. SELZ, who resides in the same house. She had been unwell for the past four weeks, but latterly felt much better. On Tuesday last Dr. SELZ, who was assisted by Dr. JOHN MESSMORE, residing in Twenty-eighth-street, gave the deceased four powders, which he testified contained one grain of calomelum each, and that he gave the most explicit instructions that one should be taken each night. The next morning the sister of the deceased, Mrs. SARAH TUCKER, told Dr. SELZ that the patient had complained of double vision, and thought it probable that the second dose was taken that morning and have produced the effect. On inquiry the physician ascertained that a Mrs. WEBB had said that the directions were to give a second powder the morning after the first dose. Both Dr. SELZ and Mrs. WEBB denied having given these directions. Dr. SELZ and Dr. MESSMORE were called an hour after the powder had been taken, and found the deceased in a sinking condition. They used stimulants, artificial resuscitation and a galvanic battery, when she rallied a little, the breathing was easier and consciousness partially restored. After a short time she relapsed suddenly and expired in an hour. The jury, who were all medical men, rendered a verdict that "death had been caused by phthisis pulmonalis, accelerated by a dose of calomelum ingested by Mrs. WEBB's directions, contrary to the directions given by Dr. SELZ." No mention was made of any censure of any one connected with the case. The inquest was adjourned at request of Dr. HAM

and render an impartial verdict between the United States and the prisoners at the bar.

The jury retired at 12:45 P. M.

THE VERDICT.

At 5:30 o'clock the jury announced that they had agreed, and the Judge shortly afterward arrived, but owing to some mistake, the counsel for the defendants did not arrive till 6:30 o'clock. The jury then came into Court, having been called, were asked if they had agreed. The foreman replied in the affirmative and read the verdict, as follows:

"We find the defendants, Alvah Blaisdell and John J. Bebel, guilty of all the charges in the indictment, except those referring to the rectifier's book. We find John McLaren guilty of aiding and abetting in the illicit removal of spirits during the last run of the distillery, but strongly recommend him to the mercy of the Court."

Counsel for defendants asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and they severally gave their verdicts as above.

The Court then discharged the jury for the term, with thanks for their patient and faithful attention to their duties.

Counsel for the defendants desired to know when the District-Attorney would move for sentence, as the defendants would like to have an opportunity to prepare for such a course as they might deem advisable. It was finally arranged that the time of sentence should be fixed by the Court this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Justice Benedict.

THE ROSSVALLEY CASE.

The argument on the motion to arrest judgment in the case of Mostis Rossvalley, convicted at the last term of the Court for engraving a counterfeit plate for United States notes, which was to have been heard yesterday, was postponed for a week.

IN ADMIRALTY.

The arguments on the petition of Nicholas Thompson, for the distribution of salvage in the case of John E. Miller vs. the schooner *Edward Lee*, were heard yesterday, and the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Jenkes vs. New-York Central Railroad Company.—At noon yesterday Sidney T. Fairchild, Esq., resumed his argument on behalf of the Company:

On yesterday, he said, I think I had shown conclusively that the Company had power to issue these convertible bonds. I do not, however, rely solely on this power, but claim also that the plaintiff is in no position to maintain this action. The validity of the interest certificates he held to be unquestionably valid. The plaintiff had seemed to intimate that because this action of the directors took place on Saturday night it was therefore necessarily illegal. Surely it was not necessary to waste time in arguing against this proposition. The notice required by law had substantially and in legal effect been complied with. The testimony of Mr. Vanderbilt produced on behalf of plaintiff shows that Joy was fully advised of the action to be taken and of the meeting to be called for that purpose; that he approved of it and told them to go ahead. Chapin, another director claimed as not having had legal notice, was one of the directors who devised the measure and gave to it his full concurrence. The other whose absence in Europe prevented a notice, has found no fault with the acts of his co-directors, but was it ever claimed that because one director of a corporation happens to be beyond practical coöperation that therefore the whole machinery of the corporation shall stand still or its acts be deemed illegal and fraudulent in his absence?—and plaintiff has no right to come into Court and complain of acts of the Board because one of them had not been notified, in the benefits of which acts he has participated. The statute of 1848, quoted by plaintiff's counsel, prohibiting the borrowing of money by a railroad company, was one to prohibit the borrowing of money in excess of its available securities; but admitting it to be still in force, it made every one of the directors participating in this transaction, according to the interpretation of its character by plaintiff, liable individually for the amount so issued and subjected them also to criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor. Surely in these the plaintiff had remedies both abundant and ample. But the law under which the Company acted was passed five years subsequently and hence the prior law, if it had any legal force remaining, had none applicable to this case. Mr. Fairchild further contended on this point that the certificates are not a debt as contemplated by the law of 1848, on which the Company could be sued, but are payable at its pleasure and out of its future earnings.

In reply to plaintiff's point that, if valid, they are nevertheless fraudulent, he said, if fraudulent, who is defrauded thereby? Not the plaintiff; for if, as they claim, Mr. Vanderbilt increased his property by this act over twelve millions in one night, he, plaintiff, proportionately increased his by the same means, but it was not true that Mr. Vanderbilt had purchased largely shortly before the 19th of December, or true that he held a single share of stock on the night when these certificates were issued, that he did not hold since obtaining control of the road, a year previous. Counsel then eulogized the course of Mr. Vanderbilt in connection with the Hudson River, Harlem and Central Roads. While increasing the efficiency of both the former roads, he advanced the market value of their stock from thirty and six cents respectively, above par, and in the management of the Central, he was equally successful. Had he chosen to manage that road corruptly, and for his own benefit, he would have so managed it as to depreciate the stock, and compel outside stockholders to sell out in disgust, thereby enabling him to possess himself of the entire property of the road at a mere nominal value. His management of all of them has been in favorable contrast with that which preceded him, entitling him to credit and not censure. Will the Court render a judgment on a mere Wall-street rumor prohibiting the conversion of the $195,000 of those convertible bonds, still out, without bringing the holders into Court, without their consent and contrary to their rights; and how shall the Court select out those bonds which, for fifteen years, have been circulating in the market? Full publication of the resolution authorizing the issue of these certificates was given in the leading journals of this City, together with notice of their delivery at the office of the Union Trust Company of this City, and though plaintiff had knowledge of such delivery, he stands by and takes no action until the 6th of January, when almost all of the certificates were issued, his own included, as they had reason to believe. In conclusion, Mr. Fairchild stated that the books of the Company had now been closed nearly two months, the consequence of which is that nearly all the stock of the Company is afloat, and it is important that the holders have an opportunity to register, in order to prepare for the payment of the Company's dividends; the rights of holders of $7,000,000 of these convertible bonds, together with all other stockholders, are prejudiced and impeded by the action of this plaintiff, who has no standing in Court reconcilable with justice, propriety or decency, and asks, therefore, a speedy decision dissolving this injunction—a decision welcome to all, except some speculator, who may be short of the Company's stock and interested in putting it down.

Mr. Field followed in a very brief argument, made so, he said, by reason of the fullness with which his associate, Mr. Vanderpoel, had stated the points on which they relied. Those points were that the increase of stock was unauthorized by law, and that the issue of the interest certificates was void and fraudulent. He said the defendant's whole argument seemed to rest on what he supposed to be a decision by Justice Sutherland; but in that case a decision had not been reached, the proceeding having been discontinued, and he was glad, therefore, that a decision was now about to be obtained. He then went on to argue as to the illegality of the interest certificates, and which, if legal, are fraudulent, taking substantially the same ground as that contended for by Mr. Vanderpoel the day previous. That the notice was insufficient; that a director cannot give his consent in advance to any action of the Board, but must be present and participate in those acts; that the certificates do constitute a debt against the Company, they can be transferred, and suit can be brought for the dividend; on the other hand, if it be a dividend, it cannot be declared except out of surplus profits; and in estimating the surplus profits of the road, improvements such as those in which this money is claimed to have been expended, cannot be counted. The defendants have failed to furnish the statement of the affairs of the road on which they based the issue of these certificates, and, according to the official annual reports, no such surplus earnings could have existed. He concluded by saying that the fact that plaintiff refused to participate in a wrong, though one of the parties to be benefited by it, commended him to the Court, and he was glad that a decision on this subject was about to be delivered by one of our oldest Judges, whose judgment would be accepted as a guide to all; and dealers in marketable stock would await with impatience a decision which will say that such corrupt and fraudulent transactions shall not be permitted—transactions as illegal as they are immoral, and immoral as illegal.

At the conclusion of Mr. Field's argument, His Honor Judge INGRAHAM took the papers and reserved his decision.

HABEAS CORPUS TO OBTAIN THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In re Daniel McCarty vs. the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.—Daniel McCarty sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* against the Commissioners of Charities for the custody of his daughter Josephine, a minor of 9 years of age. In February, 1868, the father left his child to board with a Mrs. White in this City, he at the time going to Charleston, S. C. Some months afterward, Mrs. White being about to leave New-York, carried the child to the office of the Commissioners, they sent her to Randall's Island where she is still retained. In June, 1868, the father returned, and learning where the child was, applied for her custody. The officers required that $142 should be paid for the board before he could have his child. These terms he was unable and unwilling to comply with. After argument on both sides, the Judge entered the following decree: "The custody of the minor child is directed to be given to the father, Daniel McCarty, upon his paying the sum of $142 for the support of said child, to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and otherwise the writ is dismissed."

George W. Searle and George P. Howe for the petitioner; Messrs. Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for respondents.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

RESULT OF AN OIL SPECULATION.

Watson Sanford vs. John G. Burr, Samuel H. Kelsey and James G. Harrison.—This is a suit brought by plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of $5,420, the sum of $200 paid in defending suits brought against him to enforce the collection of $3,000 in 10-40 United States gold bearing bonds, as per an agreement, which had been given to Kelsey, and now held by Harrison, and $8,000 damages. It appears that in 1866 the plaintiff was interested in the sinking wells and in operating the same for the purpose of obtaining oil, in Cornplanter Township, Venango County, Penn., one N. T. Madden being the Superintendent; that these operations were carried on upon lands leased by plaintiff from defendants, Burr and Kelsey; that the defendants represented to plaintiff that the well on the lands alluded to was producing and pumping upon an average from forty to fifty barrels of oil per day, and that Madden, the Superintendent, concealed from the plaintiff the true state of the well, and that on such representations plaintiff was induced to pay certain amounts, as already stated, and subsequently found the representations to be false. The defence puts in a general denial, and claim that so far as any representations were made in the transaction they were true, and any bargain made between them and plaintiff was valid. The defence claim that the representation was that the well alluded to might be made to yield sixty barrels of oil per day. The case is still on.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 22.

Argued at the November Term, 1868, before Ingraham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard, JJ.

Samuel B. Campbell, Executor, &c., vs. The Cypress Hills Cemetery; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Barnard, J.; Mullin, J., dissenting.

Argued at the same Term, before Barnard, P. J., and Ingraham and Cardozo, JJ.

C. B. Lamed vs. Chas. A. Dana; order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J.

Coddington Billings vs. Benjamin F. Carver; order modified, as stated in the opinion, to be settled by Judge Cardozo. Opinion by Cardozo, J.

Richard Roberts &c., vs. Aaron A. Fisher et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Barnard, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 22.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the petition of A. S. Jarvis to vacate assessment, &c.; prayer granted.

Maria Allen vs. George W. Allen; motion granted.

George Taylor vs. Rosalie Mesquinta et al.; motion denied without costs and without prejudice, &c.

Henry Shober vs. John Gunner; motion granted.

The Providence Steam Engine Company vs. The South American Navigation and Marine Railway Company; motion granted with costs.

Dodin vs. Reilly et al.; order settled.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Before Marshal Murray.

A RAID ON COUNTERFEITERS—CAPTURE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY AND COUNTERFEITING IMPLEMENTS.

Several of the officers in the secret service of the United States Treasury Department, having reason to suppose that a den of counterfeiters existed on the premises occupied as a barber shop at No. 75 Cherry-street, a descent was made on the place at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and a gang of seven counterfeiters arrested. These men are Italians and are a repulsive and forbidding-looking set. The names of three of these parties are withheld for the present for prudential reasons. The names of the others are Antonio Saro, Antonio Denere, Litaro Malotti, and Rossario Denere. The descent was made by Deputy Marshals McCoy, Butts, and Thompson, who, in addition to their prisoners, found on the premises about $300 in counterfeit $5 greenbacks, and $1 and $2 national currency notes, about $15 in counterfeit fifty-cent currency, and also moulds for making counterfeit five cent coin, and a quantity of metal for material for such coin.

The prisoners were brought to the Marshal's office, and shortly afterward the four whose names are given were taken to Ludlow-street Jail.

After cleaning out the barber shop of counterfeiters, the secret service detectives returned there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and surprised and arrested one of the gang, named Jose Santrella, who had come in after the officers had left in the morning, and had waited there, thinking they had gone out temporarily. He fought desperately before being secured, and slightly wounded one of the detectives.

ANOTHER CASE.

Yesterday morning Detective Joseph Gaillard, of the Secret Service Department, under whose supervision all the above arrests were made, proceeded to the residence of Francois Stephano, *alias* The Cook, at No. 4 Birmingham-street, and arrested him and his wife. In their apartments were found about half a bushel of counterfeit five-cent coin and plaster-of-paris moulds for making the same. These parties were also taken to Ludlow-street Jail, in company with Sanurella, and all the prisoners will be brought before a United States Commissioner to answer the charges against them.

These arrests were made on information furnished by "Italian Joe," a notorious counterfeiter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

There was one trial and six pleas disposed of in the Court yesterday. Seven sentences were pronounced. Several cases were postponed until next week.

The Judge, after congratulating the Grand Jury on their efficient performance of duties, discharged them for the term. They have attended to 127 complaints.

Among the indictments found was one for false pretences against James K. Place, and the other was a bill against Robert W. Hopson for the homicide of Henry C. Lyon. Before retiring, the Grand Jury made the following presentment, which was not read publicly:

The Grand Jury now in session would desire through this Court to state for the information of the Legislature of the State, that by a recent change in the law the fact of carrying loaded pistols is not interpreted as the carrying of concealed weapons. It has come to the knowledge of this Grand Jury that the lives of the citizens at large, and of the Police especially, are greatly endangered by this prevalent practice, and the same would be much restrained if the law again made it a penal offence to carry a loaded pistol, concealed on the person, except by the authorized officers of justice.

SENTENCES FOR THEFTS.

Robert Conroy and Robert Mott, pleading guilty of burglary, were sentenced to two years and six months each in the State Prison.

Charles Palmer pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Alexander Campbell also pleaded guilty to attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. His sentence was changed to the Penitentiary from the State Prison at the request of the complainant in the case.

David J. Peak, arraigned for grand larceny, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Charles Walker, a boy of 16, pleaded guilty to charge of attempted larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. After sentence the prisoner desired that he might be sent to the State Prison instead, saying that he didn't want to go among the company on the Island and wished to learn a trade, which he could do at the State Prison. The Judge declined to change the sentence, saying he would not brand any boy as a felon while there was a chance for his reformation.

TRIAL FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Charles Smith, *alias* Joseph Rothschild, accused of larceny, second offence, pleaded not guilty and received a trial. The prisoner was accused of being a professional shoplifter, and testimony was introduced to show that he had been sentenced to the State Prison for three years for shoplifting in October, 1862. Strong circumstantial evidence was brought up to prove the robbery (for which he was indicted) of a piece of lace, from Lord & Taylor's, in Grand-street, in June, 1868. The prisoner was defended by Judge Stewart, who urged that his former crime should be no detriment to him in the minds of the jury, and that the guilt of the prisoner was not proven by the evidence. The Assistant District-Attorney, Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., argued that the antecedents and lack of testimony to establish his innocence, by proving how the stolen property came into the possession of the prisoner, was good evidence of his guilt. Judge BEDFORD charged the jury that they should not take into consideration the previous crime of the prisoner. He reviewed the testimony introduced, and charged the jury that in case of a reasonable doubt as to the weight of that testimony they should acquit the prisoner. After a short consultation the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner's counsel asked that sentence be suspended for a few days, but his request was denied, on motion of the Assistant District-Attorney, who stated that the prisoner having had the benefit of a fair trial should receive the penalty of the law. The Judge then pronounced sentence of imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

The order of business in the City Court, on Monday, will be the hearing of equity cases.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 22, 1869.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	100 Del. & Hud. Can.	126
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112	300 Pacific Mail	118¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]	200 Erie	[illegible]
100 Adams Ex.	[illegible]	200 Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Adams Ex.	[illegible]	600 Fort Wayne	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Quicksilver	[illegible]	200 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135¼@135⅜@135¼@135⅜ ₽ cent. The market was made steady and somewhat firm on a rise of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. on the Foreign Exchanges, and the prospect of a treasure shipment of $500,000 or $700,000 by Saturday's European steamers. The Bankers advanced their rates on London, 60 days, to 109¼, and Short Sight to 110⅛@110¼ ₽ cent. There is a very limited supply, at present, of Merchant Bills, owing to the local speculation in Cotton, which rules above the currency of Liverpool and Havre and the relatively stiff prices for other Domestic Produce on the Corn Exchange; all of which tend to shut out Export orders. On the other hand there is a considerable amount of short sight Exchange on England and the Continent being made against purchases of or advances upon American Stocks, including chiefly the Public Funds of the United States. The Treasury Office received to-day for Gold Customs $410,000, and paid out $290,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The California steamer delivered this forenoon $532,000 in Gold and Silver Bullion, which will nearly balance the reported shipments, as above noticed, by the outward European steamers to-morrow.

The Brokers found Money fairly easy to-day at 7 ₽ cent. on call loan, and the market may be quoted steady at this rate, and at 7 to 9 ₽ cent. per annum discount on good Merchant paper of short dates, with the qualification, however, of a very strict scrutiny of credits in respect to Merchant obligations.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds of the United States ruled steady through the day, as to prices, with some inclination in one or two quarters to sell the market as for a decline. The State Bonds were partially better than yesterday on Tennessees and North Carolinas, and again upward on Louisianas—a considerable business, at private sale, in the Louisianas at full rates.

In the Railway market there is a suspicion on the Street that there is a want of accord among the various cliques in the Western Roads, and some apprehension felt among the *Bull* interest that mischief is contemplated as against the Money market, by locking up balances non-available for employment among the Brokers, and by Bearing certain Roads which the adverse party mean to break down, if they can. The indications to-day in respect to Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Toledo were against their success, while on the St. Paul Stocks lower figures were marked by 1½@2 ₽ cent. On New-York Central there was no decided impression made either way.

On the Miscellaneous Share list there was a further fall on Pacific Mail. The advance on Canton Land Company and Western Telegraph was supported, and there was continued but not very confident speculation in the Express Shares.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	118	118¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold Coin	135⅜	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅝	67¼
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58¼
Missouri Bonds	87⅛	87⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	63½	64⅛
New-York Central	163⅜	163⅛
Erie Railway	38⅛	38⅛
Reading Railway	95⅛	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	130¼	129
Northwest Common	81⅛	82⅛
Northwest Preferred	86⅛	86⅛
Michigan Southern	92¼	94⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	128⅛	128⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	92	91⅛
Pacific Mail Company	118⅛	117⅞
St. Paul Prefered	94⅛	96⅛
St. Paul Common	74⅛	71⅛
Toledo and Wabash	61⅛	63
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	104⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	111	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108¾
6 ₽ cent. coup., 1881	112	5-20 reg., 1867	108¾
5-20 reg., 1862	108¾	5-20 coup., 1867	108¾
5-20 coup., 1862	118¾	Oregon W. L. ½ yr. '81	109¾
5-20 reg., 1864	105¾	6 ₽ cent. reg., 1881	112
5-20 coup., 1864	109¾	10-40 reg.	104¾
5-20 reg., 1865	108¾	10-40 coup.	107¾
5-20 coup., 1865	110	6s currency	100¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bou. Ny. Loan	[illegible]	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	Indiana 5 ₽ c. War L'n	98¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee 6s, ex c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia 6s, ex c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia 6s	85
[illegible]	[illegible]	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	North Carolina 6s	64¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. C. 6s, new bonds	61¾
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	[illegible]	Missouri 6s	87¾
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860	[illegible]	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	87¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisiana 6s	76
[illegible]	[illegible]	Louisiana levee bds.	72¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	95
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alabama 5s	95¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Hanover	107¾
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	138
Merchants'	131	Mercantile	117
Mechanics'	125	Shoe and Leather	127¾
America	137	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	105¾	St. Nicholas	110
National	110	Commonwealth	106
Merchants' Exchange	112	Importers' & Traders'	127
Seventh Ward	112	Park	151
State of New-York	117	Central National	105¾
Commerce	117	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	108
Bank of the Republic	120	Tenth National	99¾
Bank of N. America	109	Oriental	150

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90¾	Del., L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,711,288; total payments, $1,488,690; balance, $85,874,702. The receipts include for Customs, $410,000; for Gold Notes, $474,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,520,259. The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	171	212,702	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,191	144,492	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,736	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total entered ... $2,520,259. Total marketed ... [illegible]

The New-York *Shipping & Commercial List*, in presenting its annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States for 1868, says:

"The figures exhibit briefly the trade of the country in this food article. It will be seen that the receipts of Foreign into the United States, exclusive of the States and Territories on the Pacific, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868, were 470,975 tons, against receipts in 1867 of 365,301 tons; in 1866 of 403,497 tons; in 1865, 362,245 tons; in 1864, 214,000 tons, in 1863, 243,137 tons; in 1862, 247,015 tons; in 1861, 242,906 tons; and in 1860, 341,699 tons, while the consumption of Foreign in 1868, was 446,533 tons, against a consumption in 1867 of 376,068 tons; in 1866, 383,178 tons; in 1865, 345,809 tons; in 1864, 192,380 tons; in 1863, 231,308 tons; in 1862, 241,411 tons; in 1861, 241,420 tons, and in 1860, 296,950 tons, and that the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1868 may be placed at 469,533 tons, against a consumption in 1867 of 400,366 tons; in 1866, 391,675 tons; in 1865, 350,309 tons; in 1864, 220,660 tons; in 1863, 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons; in 1861, 369,410 tons, and in 1860, 415,281 tons, being an increase in the consumption of Foreign in 1868, as compared with that of 1867, of 68,465 tons, or over 18 ₽ cent., and an increase in consumption of Foreign and Domestic of 68,965 tons, or about 17¼ ₽ cent.

The manufacture of Sugar from Molasses continues to be prosecuted with great vigor, the sale of Molasses for this purpose during the past year, and the yield of Sugar, being larger than we have ever before recorded; owing, however, to the interior quality of the crop of last year's Molasses, the Sugar product has not been as great ₽ hhd. as in former years by at least 10 ₽ cent., so that while our estimates point to a consumption in the United States of nearly one-third more Molasses—say about 150,000 hhds., against a consumption of 120,000 hhds. in 1867, the Sugar produced therefrom has only been, say 72,000,000 pounds, or in round numbers 32,000 tons, against a yield of 26,700 tons in 1867. The Sugar also was not of as good a quality as usual, and finding a less ready sale during much of the year, the stock left over at its close is larger than is generally the case at the end of the year.

The crop of Louisiana, now about made, is estimated at 100,000 hhds. The season has been unusually favorable, so much so, that at one time strong hopes were entertained that the yield would reach 125,000 hhds., but the weather has been recently less propitious, and the estimates have been reduced to the first mentioned figures.

The planting interest of that State is much more hopeful, the crop has steadily advanced from a little over 10,000 hhds. in 1865-6, to about 100,000 hhds. the present rolling, with much cane reserved for next season's planting, and already, with a favorable year, a crop of 250,000 hhds. for the coming season is talked of as not an improbable event.

Advices from the principal West India points, indicate a full supply. Cuba last year turned out a crop nearly, or quite, one-fourth larger than was ever before made upon the island, and as it is from that quarter we receive the bulk of our supplies, the greatest interest attaches to the events now transpiring there. The insurrection has already interfered to some extent with grinding operations on the south side of the island, but it remains to be developed how far these injurious effects may be extended, and consequently our markets generally are in a waiting attitude. The prospect, until recently, was, that the yield the present season would fully equal, if it did not exceed that of last year, and the course of prices will depend very much upon the ability of the Spanish Government to suppress speedily, or prevent the spreading of, what has become rather a formidable rebellion.

Great difficulty surrounds the collection of statistics relative to the crop of maple sugar, much the larger part being consumed upon the farm; with our rather imperfect data, we make the last years' crop about 23,000 tons.

The estimates for the consumption of raw in our States and Territories on the Pacific, the past year, are in the neighborhood of 18,000 to 19,000 tons; a very considerable increase in these figures is looked for the present year, as, owing to the unexpected short supplies, and low prices for the refined article, the refineries of San Francisco were idle during a portion of the past year: besides which, one or more of the establishments have recently considerably enlarged their works, with the intention of prosecuting the business with renewed vigor.

The cultivation of the beet root for sugar is yet entirely in its infancy, and the quantity of sugar made from it here, as well as the results of the sorgo culture, as far as sugar-making is concerned, are so inconsiderable that we make none other than this passing note of them.

Having thus reviewed the several points of interest, the consumption of the various descriptions throughout the country may be stated as follows:

	Tons.
Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic	469,533
In the States and Territories on the Pacific	18,500
Of Sugar made from Molasses	32,000
Of Maple Sugar	23,000
Total	543,033
Against a total consumption of all kinds in 1867, of	467,268
Increase	75,765

Or about 16¼ per cent.

The production of Sugar throughout the world, including the Beet Sugar of Europe, and the Palm and Date Sugar of the Indies, for the year 1867, is estimated at 2,299,600 tons, of which Cuba produced nearly one-third; and the consumption for the same year, 2,007,700 tons; of this Great Britain and her colonies consumed about 680,750 tons and the United States 467,300 tons; the two nationalities consuming nearly one-half the world's supply.

Messrs. JOHN BINGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool produce circular of Jan. 8, remark:

"The country markets have been fairly supplied with English Wheat this week, and prices are generally quoted the turn to 1s. ₽ quarter dearer. There are now on the coast for sale only 3 cargoes of Wheat and 8 cargoes of Maize, and the following are the sales, C. F. and I., reported since this day week: Wheat arrived: 1 cargo Ghirka@Berdianski at 53s. 6d. ₽ 492 lbs.; 4 cargoes Ghirka@Odessa at 50s. 6d. to 51s. 1½d. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Ghirka@Sulina at 53s. 9d. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Don Ghirka@Taganrog at 53s. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Berdianski at 53s. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Soft Berdianski@Berdianski at 53s. 6d. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Marianopol@Marianopol at 53s. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Nicolaieff@Nicolaieff at 52s. ₽ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo American Spring@New-York at 51s. 6d. ₽ 480 lbs. Maize arrived—1 cargo Odessa@Odessa at 34s. 6d. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Galatz@Sulina at 35s. 3d. ₽ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Sulina at 34s. 6d. ₽ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Bulgarian@Kustendje at 34s. to 35s. ₽ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Bachova@Kustendje at 34s. 6d. ₽ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Danubian@Ibrail at 36s. ₽ 480 lbs.; 3 cargoes Italian@Barletta at 35s. to 35s. 3d. ₽ 480 lbs. At our last Tuesday's market Wheat was 3d. to 5d. ₽ cental, and Flour 6d. to 1s. ₽ bbl. and sack dearer. Indian Corn gave way in value 3d. ₽ quarter on Mixed and Round, and 3s. on White. Beans and Peas brought 3d. to 6d. ₽ quarter more money. Oats and Oatmeal sold at rather better prices.

At our Corn Exchange to-day, Wheat and Flour sold slowly at the rates of last market. Indian Corn was pressed for sale, at a reduction of 3d.@6d. on Old Mixed White and Round, and 3d.@1s. ₽ quarter on New Mixed; the business done was only of a moderate description. Oats and Oatmeal were held for full prices, but the sale was slow. Beans were 6d. ₽ quarter lower. Peas, with only a retail demand, barely supported late rates.

Statement of Imports.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Flour. Bbls.	Flour. Sks.	Ind. Corn. Qrs.
Imports for week ending 7th inst.	[illegible]	12,022	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imports from the 1st October, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last season	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120,514
Estimated stock here on Dec. 31, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 31, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,945
Sept. 30, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 30, 1867	112,236	[illegible]	106,012	[illegible]
Dec. 31, 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

The coupons from the bonds of this Company, maturing Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office in United States gold coin, *free of Government tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Prince-st., n. s. corner of Thompson-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
5th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Avenue B, [illegible]	15,500
11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 25x100	4,250
32d-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Avenue A, [illegible]	nom.
34th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	nom.
[illegible]	14,000
55th-st., n. s., 110 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100.5x120	10,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
110th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8	7,000
102d-st., n. w. corner of 4th-av., 100x100.11	[illegible]
95th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	[illegible]
105th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100.11	2,850
116th-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of 2d-av., 40x100.11	4,400
[illegible]	2,500
128th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 37.6x99	20,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
133d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11	6,000
133d-st., n. s., [illegible]	4,200
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 20x75	30,000
3d-av., s. e. cor. of 109th-st., [illegible]	45,000
3d-av., n. w. corner of 91st-st., 100x100.8	40,000
1st-av., s. w. corner of 98th-st., 25x100.9	15,000
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 75, Bartol estate, 25x100	2,600
11th-av., w. s., [illegible]	2,200

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 296, 5 years, per year	$1,100
Fulton-st., No. 211 (part of house), 3 years, per year	1,100
Leonard-st., Nos. 49 and 61, (part of house,) 3 years, per year	5,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Ridge-st., 25x110, 5 years, per year	1,700
29th-st., No. 312, W., 4 years and 3 months, per year	1,800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st. and Rochester-av., n. w. cor., [illegible]	[illegible]
Dean-st., n. s., 244.11 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x?	nom.
Division and Ferris sts., n. e. corner, 100x?	11,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 253.9 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., [illegible]	2,400
Forrest-st., n. s., 271 ft. w. of Washington-st., [illegible]	2,375
Grand-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	12,600
McKibben-st., n. s., 189 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	2,475
President-st., n. s., 167.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., [illegible]	2,500
Remsen-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x75	3,800
Washington-st. and Kent-av., n. e. corner, 50x100	nom.
Washington-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Prospect-st., [illegible]	9,000
3d-st., n. s., [illegible]	15,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Van Sicklen-av., [illegible]	2,500
Bay and Schenck avs., n. w. corner, 50x100	1,850
Fulton-av., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Carlton-av., [illegible]	7,500
Green-av., s. s., 244.6 ft. e. of Classon-av., [illegible]	4,200
Lafayette-av., s. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Tompkins-av., [illegible]	4,100

Leases Recorded.

Clymer-st., No. 40, 1st floor, 3 yrs., per yr.	$180
Fulton-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Van Buderen-av., 200 x275, 7 yrs., per yr.	500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rochester.

Prospect-st. and Stevens-av., n. w. corner, 4 lots and gores	$900

Morrisania.

Grand-av., w. s., 302 ft. n. of James-st., 69x125	$3,616
Mott-st., s. w. s., part lot No. 25, Melrose South, 25 x100	1,400

New-Rochelle.

Webster-av., w. s., 537 ft. from turnpike, J. D. Johnson's	$2,250

Yonkers.

Spring-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of J. J. Knipe's, 40x90	$1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., 48 ft. from Court-st., 24x100	$17,000
East River and Foundry sts., s. w. corner, 100x200	2,000
Van Buren-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of East Market-st., 25x100	500
Washington-st., w. s., adjoining L. Farin's, 25 ft. front	28,000
Essex-st., s. s., adjoining W. T. Clough's, 14x117	
Waverley-place, s. s., 75 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25 x100	1,000
Waverley-place, 18 ft. from Quitman-st., 25x100	1,000
7th-st., w. s., 2 lots, 25x100 and 25x100	6,000
8th-av., n. s., W. Allen's property, 25x75	1,500

Belleville.

Cottage-st., n. s., 582 ft. e. of Upper road, 50x250	$2,150

East Orange.

Prospect-st., adj. C. Baldwin, 200x720	$1,000

Jersey City.

South 2d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Coles-st., 25x100	$2,250
South 6th-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Brunswick-st., 25x100	3,000
Lots Nos. 27 to 31, inclusive, block No. 145, J. B. Coles' map, 100x100	4,800

Hoboken.

Jefferson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th-st., 25x100	$400
Jefferson-st., e. s., between 11th and 12th sts., 150 x100	2,000

Hudson City.

Waverley-av., lots Nos. 33, 34, 35, Passaic Ice Company's map, 75x100	$1,900
Lots Nos. 21, 22, block 4, Terrace Co., 50x100	550

West Hoboken.

Lot No. 8, E. Duboi's map, 25x125	$550

Bergen.

Stuyvesant-av., 150 ft. from Weldon-st., 25x125	$500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 22, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	12	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	8,756	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	371	Pork, bbls.	114
Cornmeal, bags	1,457	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,070
Wheat, bushels	360	Lard, pkgs.	220
Corn, bushels	16,414	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,070
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	651
Oats, bushels	755	Petroleum, bbls.	2,830

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in more request at 42c.@43c. for Yellow, ₽ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry has been quite moderate for most descriptions; including Men's Thick and Kip Boots, at $3 50@$5 40; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₽ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices, including common Hard at $15@$17; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Fronts at $50@$55 ₽ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and heavy, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₽ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at steady rates, including Rosendale at $2 50 ₽ bbl.

COAL—Continues quiet at about steady prices, including Anthracite from yard at $7@$9 50, as extremes, ₽ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $18 50@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14; Newcastle Gas, $10@$10 50 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been fair, mainly for Rio, at full rates, including Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—The market has been less active to-day. The main inquiry has been for middling grades, which have been firm on the basis of the ruling price of 29½c. for Uplands ₽ lb. Other descriptions have attracted very little attention, though they could have been purchased at ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb. below the nominal quotations annexed—the general market closing heavily and irregularly, with liberal offerings of most grades. Sales have been reported since our last, of 2,749 bales, (of which 128 bales were to arrive,) including 1,585 bales to spinners, 1,041 bales to speculators, 2 bales to shippers, and 124 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 100 bales Low Middling for February and March, 28½c.; 200 bales Low Middling for February, private terms; 400 bales Middling and Low Middling for February, 28½c.; 200 bales Low Middling for March, April and May, 28½c., and 200 bales Low Middling for April, 28¼c. ₽ lb. Messrs. GRINNELL & ZERREGA are quoting nominally as follows in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₽ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Good Ordinary, ₽ lb.	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Low Middling, ₽ lb.	29	29¼	29½	29¾
Middling, ₽ lb.	29½	29¾	30	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	22,136
Receipts last week	25,514
Receipts preceding week	21,712
Receipts since Jan. 1	60,346
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	364,721
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	677,601
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	628,336
Exports since Jan. 1	17,562
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	207,581
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	336,561
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	373,853
Estimated stock on hand here	42,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,259,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	1,181,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1867	4,533,883
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	582,000
Exports, same time last year	405,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	312,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	354,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	86,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been inactive, but generally quoted firm in price.

FEATHERS—Have been quite dull, including Live Geese at 78c.@85c. ₽ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been neglected and quoted nominal at $3 10@$3 15 for Canton, ₽ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue very quiet at previous prices.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 37@$8 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $22@$26 50; No. 2 do., $17 50@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$14 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 50@$8 50 ₽ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@45c. for Scale, and 29c.@31c. for No. 1 ₽ box.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate for the leading varieties, including Layer Raisins at $3 30@$3 35 ₽ box; Currants at 10¼c.@11c.; Almonds at 12½c.@25c.; Figs at 18c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 11¼c.@12c.; Dates, 14c.@15c. ₽ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour has been more sought after, and prices have favored sellers, especially on the low grades, which have not been offered freely. Sales have been reported of 14,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 80@$6 35; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 60@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$7 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ₽ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 80@$6 35
Extra State	6 80@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 60@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@11 25
Extra Genesee	7 75@11 25
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 85@12 50

Southern Flour is dull and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls., at $6 45@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$14 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₽ bbl. California Flour is very quiet at $5@$8 75, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9@$11 for new extras, ₽ 196 lbs.; sales, 280 pkgs. Rye Flour is in demand at $5 25@$7 60 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in request at $4 20@$5 10 for Western; $4 70@$4 75 for Jersey; and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in request at $3 75@$4 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, largely for export, at improved and buoyant prices. The main inquiry has been for No. 2 Spring, which has advanced about 2c. a bushel, on petty purchases, on foreign account; sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,500 bushels, including White Western and California on private terms; and No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 63, in store and delivered, ₽ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at well-supported prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bushels at 94c.@96½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 06@$1 10 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 88c.@95c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₽ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 50 for Western. Barley rules dull at former rates. Sales, 5,500 bushels Canada East at $2 ₽ bushel. Barley Malt is quiet at $2 10@$2 15 ₽ bushel. Oats have been more sought after, mainly by speculating buyers, at advanced prices; sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels Western at 75½c., in store, and 77c.@77½c., afloat; 78c., seller's option, April delivery, and 80c.@81c., buyer's option, same delivery, ₽ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in light demand at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at $1@$1 25, for long and short, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including American at 8c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ₽ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c. ₽ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The transactions continue on a large scale. Notwithstanding the growing scarcity of desirable grades, buyers do not seem any more liberal in their views. Ten cents ₽ lb. has been about the ruling figure for good grades suitable for shipping, while brewers have paid a few cents higher for Hops of good strength. It is a little surprising that the shipments to London continue so large in the face of such discouraging news from that market. There might be some cause for it, could advances be obtained here on shipments, but we hear of no one in the trade offering to advance more than back charges where consignments are made on owner's account. We have been led to the belief that the poor demand for our Hops in the London market was the result of an opinion prevalent among brewers there, that continued large shipments from New-York would cause a further decline in prices; but, since viewing the fact that the receipts in London of American Hops from Sept. 1 are only 15,000 bales, while those from Belgium and Bavaria reach the enormous sum of 52,000 bales, we are rather inclined to the opinion that foreign consumers are prejudiced against the use of our Hops. If such be the fact, no doubt there is good cause for it, for we know it to be true that a large proportion of the late heavy shipments made for growers' account have been of unselected grades, while those shipped early in the season were of the best, and met with ready sale at good prices. We have at no time encouraged the consignment of poor hops to England, well knowing such were not wanted. Had we not Germany to compete with, both in quality and quantity, no doubt every bale of our hops would be wanted at good prices. According to the *Brewers' Journal*, the imports of hops into Germany last year, up to Jan. 11, were 86,532 bales. By this it would appear that the deficiency in England this year is likely to nearly equal that of last, she having already imported, from this country and Germany, 70,000 bales. The total imports into London last year, from Germany, were 36,698 bales, therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that, with no material increase in the consumption, 30,000 bales more will carry her through. Taking this view of the case, we ask what hope remains for us in making further shipments; and is it not reasonable to suppose that Germany, after having furnished over 50,000 bales, can spare 20,000 bales more, and then have enough left for her own use? Exports to London, 1,467 bales. The following valuable letter, from our special London correspondent, was received too late for our last issue: 'We are in receipt of your circular, dated New-York, Dec. 19, and note the unsatisfactory state of trade on your side. Our own market is very little better, as far as new Americans are concerned, the heavy arrivals during the last ten days having had the effect of totally paralyzing trade and frightening buyers. Business, in fact, for the present is completely stopped. Quotations range nominally from 60s. to 70s., and with the present feeling we can hardly look for any reaction for some little time to come. Our market for home growth is fairly active, considering the advanced period of the year, and transactions are larger than might be expected. The supply of English on offer is not heavy, and were it not for the apparently inexhaustible arrivals from the Continent and America, there would be a reasonable chance for prices improving. Our Custom-house returns show 15,000 bales Americans received from Sept. 1 up to the present time; and 52,000 bales Belgians and Bavarians, making, with what is known to be on the way, a total of 70,000 bales, and it is therefore surprising to find our market so strong. The Continental markets show very little activity at late rates.'"

HIDES—Have been in light supply and active request, partly on speculative account, at firm and buoyant prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 39c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c., cash, ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately active since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@80c. ₽ gallon; sales 350 hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55½c. ₽ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Rosin at $2 50@$8 50 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been salable and buoyant, including Crude Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 70; Red Oil at 87c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02; Olive, $1 37½@$1 80 ₽ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request, at 25c.@26c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@28c. for Crude in bbls., and 35½c.@37½c. for Refined in bond, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $30@$30 12½ for New Mess; $29@$29 25 for Old Mess; $29 25@$29 25 for Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 87 for Thin Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, March and April delivery, sellers' options, part at $30 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 13½c.@14½c. for Western, and 14½c.@15¼c. for City, ₽ lb. Cut Meats are in good demand and firm. Sales equal to 350 packages, at 15½c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon has been in moderate request at firmer rates. Sales 250 boxes, including Cumberlands at 15c.@15½c. Short Rib at 16c.@16½c. Long Clear at 16½c., and Smoked Sides at 17½c. ₽ lb. Lard is in moderate demand and quoted buoyant. Sales have been reported since our last of 630 tierces and bbls. at 18½c.@20c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 19½c.@19¾c. for City, and 19½c.@19¾c. for good to prime Western Steam, ₽ lb. Also, 2,000 tcs. prime Steam, February, March, April, May and June delivery, sellers' options, at 19c.@19½c. ₽ lb. Beef continues in request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $15@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. Tierce Beef in demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, and Indian Mess at $32@$36 50 ₽ tierce; sales 300 tierces. Beef Hams have been inactive at $30@$35 ₽ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in fair request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	41 @46
Chenango, Delaware and Otsego County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₽ lb.	41 @45
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₽ lb.	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₽ lb.	41 @45
Welsh Tubs, Fair to Good State, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	35 @38
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₽ lb.	[illegible]
Common Western, ₽ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₽ lb.	19¾@22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₽ lb.	17 @19
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₽ lb.	18 @19
Farm dairies, fair to good	16 @17
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

RICE—Continues in moderate demand and firm at $8 75@$9 50 for Carolina, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Rules quiet, including Turk's Island at 47c.@48c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 90@$2; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ₽ lb.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after, including Honduras Deer, 48c.@49c.; Nicaragua, 42c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c.; Central American, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ₽ lb.; Tampico Goat, 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 47½c.@50c., currency; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@60c., each.

SOAP—Continues slow of sale, including Castile at 15c.@15½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₽ lb.

SPICES—Have been in fair demand, including Mace at 95c.@97c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 92c.@94c.; Cassia at 50c.@50½c.; Cloves at 29c.@29½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@23¾c.; Pimento at 20c.@20½c.; Ginger at 11½c., in gold, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet, though the tendency of prices has been slightly in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 240 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 91 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive at 18c.@15½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 90,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; also 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 39,500 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@13½c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been in less demand, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson at 80½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 40; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in light supply and less active request. Sales have been reported of 91 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@11c., and 200 cases Seed Leaf on private terms. We quote Lugs at 7½c.@8½c. for Light Leaf, and 8½c.@9½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 12c.@12½c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf and 15½c.@16c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ₽ lb. *Seed-leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 8½c.@12½c., lots; Wrappers, 30c.@65c.; New-York State Fillers, 6½c.@7½c. for new; average lots, 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6½c.@7½c.; average lots, 8c.@20c.; Wrappers, 12c.@25c., ₽ lb. *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 07 ₽ lb. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ₽ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at $1 00½@$1 01 ₽ gallon.

WOOL—There has been an improved inquiry for desirable grades, the available supply of which has been quite moderate. Prices have been well supported, sellers having had any existing advantage.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool.

	Cents ₽ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	48@50
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	47@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@55
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	48@50
Common and ¼	46@48
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@46
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	45@46
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleece	40@45
Unwashed fleece	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@35
Common fleece	20@28
Common fleece, burry	18@22
California.	
Spring Clip, A F	30@35
Spring Clip, A 1	31@33
Spring Clip, A 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A F	27@32
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	18@22
Burry lots, 2c.@10c. ₽ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@42
Pulled, super	30@40
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	46@55
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	32@40
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	40@45
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	54@60

FREIGHTS—Have been more active, but rates have been quoted easier. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, about 800 bales Cotton, part at ¼d. ₽ lb.; 1,700 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₽ bbl.; 65,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, at 7d. and 7½d., respectively, ₽ bushel. For London, 150 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d. ₽ ton.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL E. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILLFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
[illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices at S. KLASER'S Marbleworks, No. [illegible] 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 818 West [illegible]-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds; if you have troubles, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you; she also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug, nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary; please test her skill; remember, this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City; she can refer to the most prominent citizens in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office, No. 139 East 23d-st., corner of Lexington-av.

A TEST—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT INDEPENDENT business and medical Clairvoyant, has the great Egyptian Talisman to cause love, speedy marriages, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as you enter, likeness and name. $5,000 reward for any one who can equal her. No. 200 West 26th-st., below 8th-av. Gents not admitted.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG—$50,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 144 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gurdon, M. Hamilton, and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Ringgold, Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—ERNANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss S. Harrison, Mr. J. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ŒIL CREVÉ. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Deschamps, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Gene, Petit, and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
WALLACE, LOVE IN A TUB, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. THE DRUNKARD'S HOME, THE DODGER, &c.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
EIN GLASS WASSER. Mme. Baerndorf in leading character.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT. Artists: Miss Addie S. Belden, Messrs. G. Lockwood, Dempster, Arnold, Stein and others.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
SKATING AND DANCING.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.
Vanderbilt-av., near Myrtle-av.
GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The journalists of Berlin have prepared an address to Gen. Grant to propose to Congress the passage of a bill establishing an international copyright law between the United States and Germany.

The bearer of the protocol of the Peace Conference to Athens has been instructed to wait five days for the answer of the Government. A London dispatch states that the adhesion of the Greeks to the protocol is now considered certain.

The death of Leopold Ferdinand, Prince Royal of Belgium and Duke of Brabant, is announced. He was ten years old.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Morgan's bill to punish the collection of illegal taxes upon passengers was briefly discussed, but not acted upon. Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed it. A joint resolution was reported from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from that road and its branches Government bonds to the amount of $3,000 per mile as security for the completion of the several lines according to the provisions of the law. This was laid on the table. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill, which was referred, establishing a bridge across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn. The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad between Washington and New-York was taken up and considered. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Doolittle to require the consent of the Legislatures of the States through which the roads would pass. Mr. Doolittle spoke in support of his amendment, and in opposition to the bill. Without transacting any other business of moment the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Griswold introduced a bill to diminish the fluctuations in gold and to provide for a return to specie payments. It proposes the issue of gold notes by the Government, redeemable in coin, not to exceed three hundred and fifty millions, or the amount of gold in the Treasury; that the nominal amount of greenbacks be withdrawn from circulation, and that the amount of gold in the Treasury, above that required for three months' interest on the public debt, be used in redeeming greenbacks at the average gold value. Consideration of the bill granting land to the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company was resumed, and Mr. Logan presented his substitute in a new form, which will be found in full in our regular report. The death of Congressman Hinds, of Arkansas, who was assassinated during the recent recess, was formally announced and eulogies were pronounced by the Arkansas members. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Further intelligence from Japan, by the steamer Japan, just arrived at San Francisco, is received. The Mikado had issued a proclamation announcing that peace reigns throughout the land. There is no Northern army now in the field and the Southerners are disbanding. The Tycoon's brother had arrived from Paris, it is reported on a mission of peace. The financial troubles of the Government were great. Money was freely issued, and the foreign merchants in Yokohama had requested their respective Ministers to protect them against the issue of paper money, unless the Government kept sufficient bullion on hand to redeem it at sight.

The American branch of the Universal Peace Union is holding its sessions in Washington. Among the resolutions adopted yesterday was one declaring that all idea of punishment, both in the human and divine government, should be done away with, as at war with the law of love; and that the present system of discipline in the family, the school and the prison, founded on this idea, is unworthy of civilization, to say nothing of Christianity. The President stated that he had learned from Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, that Hester Vaughn would not be executed, and that Jay Cooke would pay her passage home to England.

A life convict in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, named James Embler, murdered M. H. Pressell, foreman of one of the shops in the institution, on Wednesday, because he threatened to report him for neglecting his work. Embler attacked Pressell in the shop with a hatchet, while the room was full of workmen. He cut his head open, and after he had fallen, made a second stroke at him, hacking his neck horribly. Embler was placed in the dungeon. He has before committed two murders.

Merchand's Hotel, at Riviere du Loup, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Three of Mr. Merchand's children, and a Mr. Wallace, a civil engineer, were burned to death. A number of other persons were more or less injured.

The body of another clerk of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, who was burned to death in the recent disastrous fire in that city, has been found among the ruins. His name is I. Fountaine Polk. He was in the twenty-third year of his age, and was from Winchester, Va. His mother was in the city at the time of his sad death, she having arrived on a visit the night of the fire.

Our Buenos Ayres correspondence, dated Dec. 12, contains details of intended reforms by President Sarmiento, gives the latest news from the seat of war, and states that the American fleet had not yet reported its success in obtaining permission to pass the Allied squadron. Although it was supposed that the required authorization would eventually be obtained, it was expected that Lopez would accede to any demand for reparation in the case of the men arrested on the premises occupied by the United States Legation.

By way of Philadelphia, we are in receipt of our Havana letter dated Jan. 16. Our correspondent supplies us with the full list of Cespedes' (revolutionary) manifesto in regard to the abolition of slavery in the Ever Faithful Isle, and gives interesting details in regard to the situation, the aspect of which seems not unpromising for the opponents of the regular Government.

The Indiana Legislature, in a joint convention yesterday, elected Hon. D. S. Pratt, of Logansport, United States Senator, in the place of Thomas A. Hendricks. The vote stood—Pratt, 83; Hendricks, 60. Mr. Cumback's name was withdrawn before the balloting was begun.

In the murder trial of Mrs. Twitchell, at Philadelphia, yesterday morning, the District-Attorney abandoned the case. The Judge charged the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was done, and the prisoner was discharged from custody.

An order has been issued for the arrest of Napoleon Jenkins, the pilot of the *America* at the time of the collision of that steamer with the *United States* in the Ohio. Mr. Jenkins is charged with "gross negligence and culpability as pilot at the time of the disaster," and has been required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court at Louisville in February.

The trial of Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel, and John McLaren, in the United States District Court, for defrauding the Government by means of certain illicit transactions in whisky, having been concluded, Judge Blatchford yesterday charged the jury, and they retired early in the afternoon for deliberation. In the evening, a verdict of "guilty" of some of the counts in the indictment was rendered, and the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

A man named Michael Millman was severely, and it is feared, fatally stabbed last night, in Jersey-street, near Crosby-street, by a man named Richard McGuire, with whom he had just quarreled. The former was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the latter was arrested by the Police.

The Polish residents of the City celebrated the sixth anniversary of the Polish revolution, last evening, by a dinner given at No. 7 Delancey-street.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the "Home," in West Forty-second-street. The annual reports were read, and addresses were made by several gentlemen.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there were six pleas of guilty and one trial by jury, which resulted also in conviction. Charles Smith, alias Joseph Rothschild, was the individual who was tried, the charge against him being that of larceny. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Several balls took place last evening. The letter-carriers of Stations "C," "D," "F" and "O" danced at Irving Hall; Prince of Orange Lodge at the Everett Rooms; the Lyric Club, at Lyric Hall; the Sligo Young Men's Association at Apollo Hall. In each instance the arrangements were perfect, the enjoyment the same.

Last evening Prof. R. Ogden Doremus lectured at Steinway Hall on "Light and the Photometer." There was a numerous audience present, and the effort was well received.

In the line of family marketing, a little more business custom was reported by the prominent dealers at Washington Market, at generally firm and uniform prices, with full average offerings of the leading articles. Eggs were lower and slow of sale.

Cotton closed tamely and heavily yesterday, especially for other than Middling grades, the offerings of which were quite moderate. Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats were in good request and advancing. Provisions and Groceries were quiet, but without notable changes in prices. Dry Goods were in fairly active demand, and generally strong in price. The freight market exhibited more animation, but at easier figures.

The number of animals received at all the markets, for the weekly supply, consists of 6,470 beef cattle; 96 milch cows; 709 veal calves; 26,306 sheep; 7,738 hogs. Beef cattle are dull, with a downward tendency in prices. Very few cattle are sold for over 16c. ℔ lb., net weight. Prices are nearly 1c. ℔ lb. lower than they were one week ago. Prices for sheep remain at 4c.@6c. ℔ lb., live weight, with few sales over 6c. ℔ lb. Mutton, by the carcass, is selling at 8c.@12c. ℔ lb. The prices for live hogs are maintained at 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Dressed, the arrivals bring 13c.@14c. ℔ lb., with a few lots at 14¼c.@14½c. ℔ lb.

The British "Working" Iron-Clad Navy.

That kindly provision of nature whereby, when we feel miserable ourselves, we can take comfort in observing that our neighbors are a great deal worse off than we are, is a consolation to nations as well as to men. Our wooden navy is certainly our despair; but there is a crumb of selfish comfort in finding the iron navies of other Powers in quite as bad a way.

Take, for example, the London *Times* account of the late adventures of the British "sea-going iron-clad *Agincourt*." She was sent out from Devonport to occupy the position of the *Formidable*—displaced and disrated. But she was accompanied by "an escort"—this famous "sea-going" iron-clad—to protect her from the perils of the voyage from Plymouth to the Nore. A gale struck her, and she hastily entered Sheerness Harbor under the wing of her escort, (a ship of less than a third her tonnage,) where "it was found next to impossible to safely moor the *Agincourt*; her anchors were therefore dropped, and, *fortunately*, they held the ground." But, for a long time afterward, and, indeed, up to latest advices, "the Government riggers were still endeavoring to moor the ship on the west shore."

Here is a fine "sea-going" iron-clad of 6,621 tons for you to contrast with these "unseaworthy craft" called monitors, which have only crossed the Atlantic and spanned the Pacific, doubling Cape Horn. The *Echoes* is vastly satirical on this performance, and exclaims, "This is the 'cheap defense' for which we pay twelve millions annually." Surely, here is a counterpoise to some of our steam-machinery calamities.

The joke of the thing is that, all the while, despite such experiences as this, and despite the declarations of Admiral Warden, (after his annual experiments,) that most of his broadside iron-clads rolled so in a medium swell that using their guns with effect was out of the question—the English fancy that the broadside ship is the only seaworthy iron-clad. The leading professional military journals in England lately remarked, with great gravity, that "until a monitor is built, capable of contending successfully with all kinds of weather in such stormy latitudes, as the English channel and the Bay of Biscay, the naval supremacy of England is more likely to be maintained by ships built on the broadside principle."

Of course we must expect our worthy cousins to ignore the *Miantonomoh's* voyage to Europe and all along its coast, from the Baltic to the Bay of Biscay, and even through this terrible English Channel itself; and the *Dictator's* successful conflict with a worse gale than that which worsted the huge *Agincourt*; and the *Monadnock's* ten-thousand-mile voyage from New-York to San Francisco, doubling Cape Horn itself. But, how can one ignore so pitiful a scene as the big broadside ship that wouldn't and couldn't be handled even in Sheerness Harbor?

The Revenues of the Government—What the Whisky Tax Can Yield.

It is pretty clearly ascertained that the Government needs, for payment of its current expenses and interest on the public debt, about $300,000,000 every year. What it can get beyond this amount is all it can devote to paying the principal of the debt. The receipts under our present tariff are quite uniform, and do not vary much from $160,000,000,—leaving $140,000,000 to be received from internal revenue. Unless we again subject to taxation branches of industry now exempt, *one-half* of our internal revenue must come from whisky and tobacco.

The most the Government ever received from these two sources in any one year was received in 1867, when whisky paid $28,296,264, and tobacco paid $18,907,461, or a total of $47,203,725. Last year whisky paid but $13,419,092, and tobacco $17,898,782, or a total revenue of but $31,317,874. It will be seen, therefore, that to realize *seventy millions* from these two sources, the receipts must be increased over those of last year *one hundred and thirty per cent.*

Can this be done? We think it can. The most important steps toward it have already been taken in the amendments of the law. The tax on whisky has been reduced from $2 per gallon to 63 cents, and the tax on tobacco from 40 to 32 cents per pound. To receive the same amount of tax from whisky under the new law, that was received under the old, over *three* gallons must pay tax under the new law, where only *one* paid under the old. If the annual consumption of the country under the old law was *sixty* millions of gallons, it will be seen that we never collected the tax, under that law, on more than one gallon in *four*, and during the last year it was not collected on more than one gallon in *ten*, of the whole amount produced. If under cheapened production, the consumption under the new law shall reach 75 millions of gallons, in order to realize $40,000,000 under the tax of 63 cents, we must collect on 85 per cent. of the whole amount produced. It is conceded by those most familiar with the subject, that of the *stamp* tax not more than 60 per cent. is collected, and no one believes that a larger amount of what is really due from the *income* tax, is ever actually paid. Can we do better with the whisky tax than is done with the stamp and income taxes?

With greater unity of purpose among the departments in Washington, and greater care in the selection of subordinates, aided by a few slight amendments of the present law, we think we can,—that *eighty-five per cent.* of the whole amount of the whisky tax can be collected.

1. The reduction of the tax from $2 to 63 cents has, in the first place, practically extinguished illicit or secret distillation, carried on in distilleries of which the Government has no knowledge, and which, of course, pay no tax. At least this has been the effect in the Northern cities. Under the old law the frauds committed in this way were very extensive.

2. In the second place, the change in the law has greatly reduced the number of licensed distilleries. Of the 1,900 licensed under the old law, less than 400 have so far complied with the requirements of the new law as to entitle them to commence business.

3. The precautions against fraud made by the new law are much more effective than under the old. Before any distiller can commence work, a careful survey of his distillery is made by a skilful person, and the quantity of whisky it is capable of producing every twenty-four hours, is carefully determined. Then every distiller is presumed to have begun work on the third day after the approval of his bond, and to have kept at work steadily until he shall give notice in writing to the Assessor of his intention to stop. At the end of every month the Assessor shall inquire whether the distiller has accounted in his returns for all the spirits manufactured by him during the preceding month; but these returns must never be less than 80 per cent. of the whole amount the distillery *is capable* of producing. Thus if it has been determined that a distillery can produce 3,000 gallons per day, it must return and pay taxes on at least 2,400. The time of fermenting the beer being given, the quantity of spirits that can be produced in a distillery can be determined within ten per cent.; and while it is possible for a distillery to equal, or even exceed, its assessed producing capacity for short periods, yet if the law is enforced and the distiller compelled to adhere to the time of fermentation fixed and stated in his notice, no distillery can produce more than eighty-five or ninety per cent. of its assessed capacity. The execution of this law needs to be guarded, therefore, only at three points: (1) To see that the producing capacity of the distillery is correctly determined: (2) That the distiller does not continue work after having given notice of his intention to stop: (3) That he does not ferment his beer in less time than that stated in his notice.

1. To determine the producing capacity of the distillery, the number and size of the fermenting tubs, and the time of fermentation being given, is a simple matter of calculation; fraud can only be committed here by false measurements, which is too dangerous to be attempted.

2. The law requires that the Assessor, whenever a distiller gives notice of his intention to stop work, shall proceed to the distillery and lock the doors of the boilers and furnace of the still, so that no fire can be kindled under it; and it then provides that if any mash or beer shall be found on the premises of a distiller who has given notice of his intention to stop work, before giving notice of his intention to resume, that fact shall be proof that he is a distiller doing business without a license. As a distiller cannot ferment and distil a mash in less than two to four days, this method of cheating was deemed too dangerous to be attempted, until a recent decision of Deputy Commissioner Harland robbed it of all its terrors. In defiance of the most explicit provisions of the law, Mr. Harland decided that whenever a distiller suspends work in *consequence of an accident to his machinery*, he may retain his mash on hand without incurring the penalties of the law. This decision was all that was required to open the doors to *fraud* as widely as ever, and utterly nullify the provisions of law, which, if faithfully executed by the Department would render fraud in this way impossible. No distiller will henceforth ever stop work, as a matter of course, except in consequence of an "accident to his machinery;" and accidents will be as plenty as blackberries. It is greatly to be regretted that when a law is passed against fraud, which a distiller cannot get round, some officer of the Department is always found ready to bore *through* it with a decision.

3. It is clear that in the third mode of cheating, the provisions of the law are and must be the weakest. If the capacity of a distillery is determined upon the basis that it will require seventy-two hours for fermentation when it can be done in thirty-six, the distiller can make *twice* as much as he is required to account for. Of course no such fraud can be committed except by collusion with the storekeeper; but as the law provides no officer to watch the storekeeper, the only reliance is upon the honesty of that officer. The Supervisor of the District was intended to do this duty,—but the law gives him no officers to aid him. This is a defect,—the most serious one,—in the law; and it ought to be amended.

It may be worth while to contrast the execution of this law in different districts, taking for comparison those in which information is most accessible, in New-York and Brooklyn;—the *Eighth* and *Ninth* in New-York, the only districts in which distilling is carried on to any extent, and the *First* and *Third* on Long Island.

In the Eighth District, New-York, during October last, there were *seven* distilleries in operation. They ran, on an average, fifteen days each, and their total producing capacity for this time was 241,973 gallons, of which 80 per cent. is 193,575 gallons. They returned and accounted for only 175,524 gallons, or 72 per cent. of their capacity.

In the Ninth District there were *nine* distilleries in operation during the same time. They ran, on an average, eighteen and one-half days, and their total producing capacity for this time was 189,026, of which 80 per cent. is 151,220 gallons. They actually returned only 124,756 gallons, or 66 per cent. of their total capacity, instead of 80 per cent., as required by law, leaving the difference to be assessed by the Assessor.

In the First District, Long Island, there was but one distillery running in October. It ran full time, or for twenty-seven days. Its total producing capacity for this time was 191,700 gallons, of which 80 per cent. is 153,360 gallons; it actually produced and accounted for 188,000 gallons, or 98¼ per cent. of its total capacity.

In the Third District, Brooklyn, formerly one of the worst districts in the whole country for fraud, there were four distilleries running in October. These ran on an average 23¼ days each, two of the largest running full time of twenty-seven days each. Their total producing capacity for this time was 254,961 gallons, of which 80 per cent. is 203,969 gallons. They actually produced and accounted for 237,639 gallons, or upward of 93 per cent. of their total capacity.

The contrast presented between the districts in Brooklyn and those in New-York is worthy the careful attention of every one interested, or to be interested, in the collection of the whisky tax. It will be remembered that, for all the distiller is compelled to account above eighty per cent., the Government is directly indebted to the vigilance and integrity of the officers of the district; but where he only accounts for eighty per cent. or less, the Government owes nothing to its officers, and so far as the whisky tax is concerned might as well, and perhaps might better, have none at all. It will be seen that in the First the Government owes to its officers the collection of the tax on 34,640 gallons in a single month, and in the Third on 33,660 gallons, making in all, in these two districts, for a single month the tax on 58,300 gallons, amounting to $36,729, which would have been lost to the Government but for their vigilance and integrity; while in the Eighth and Ninth Districts, but for the provisions of the law, which the officers cannot get around if they try, the Government would have lost the tax on 35,199 gallons. It will be seen that the single distillery in the First District produced forty per cent. more whisky than the *nine* distilleries in the Ninth District, and the four distilleries in the Third District produced 62,000 gallons more than the seven in the Eighth District, although the distilleries in the Eighth are larger than those in the Third District.

These facts are worthy of attention. They show that a different administration of the law will produce very different results, and that its *honest* execution, by men of vigilance and integrity, will bring into the Treasury very nearly the full amount of the Government tax. That there has been a good deal of cheating under the new law is shown by the fact that while, during October and November, whisky could not be manufactured for less than $1 13 per gallon, including the tax, it actually sold as low as 98 cents. But there has been a change for the better in this respect under the administration of Supervisor Dunham, and, notwithstanding the fall in grain and coal and the diminished cost of production, whisky has advanced some five or six cents per gallon. This shows that some of the sources of fraud have been dried up.

With trifling amendments, some of which we have suggested, and with more unity of action at Washington and greater energy and decision in the Revenue Department, we are satisfied that under the present law the whisky tax may be made to yield its full share of the $140,000,000 required from the Internal Revenues of the Government.

The Senatorial Contest.

We are in receipt of a good many communications concerning the recent Senatorial election in this State, some of them sensible enough, more of them very foolish, and none of them likely to do any good. We decline to publish them, and feel not the slightest inclination for any controversy on the subject.

The contest was sharp and somewhat bitter, as such contests are very apt to be. The general political opinion seems to be that, in such a struggle, all is fair that promises success; and we have little doubt that the Speaker's power to appoint committees, as well as other influences more or less legitimate, was very freely employed in the canvass. For some reason or other a place on certain committees, and especially the chairmanship of them, has come to be an object of very intense desire on the part of members of the Legislature; and the promise of such positions, it is said, will go farther than any other kind of promises in controlling the action of ambitious and aspiring members.

But the contest is over, and Gov. Fenton is our Senator for the next six years. That the Republican sentiment of the State at large is better satisfied with his election than it would have been with that of Gov. Morgan we have very little doubt, because we think that his personal feelings and official action have been more closely in harmony with that sentiment. Gov. Fenton has acted with what has been known as the Radical wing of the party during and since the war, and has relied upon it for support; while Gov. Morgan's personal sympathies and relations have been with the other wing.

That Gov. Fenton will make as active, efficient and popular a Senator as his predecessor has done we see no reason to doubt. He is a skillful politician, and will do nothing against the wishes or beyond the limits of the party. He will have the zealous and hearty support of the Republicans of the State at large, and is entitled to the fair and candid judgment of his acts from those who preferred his opponent as well as of those with whom he has been the favorite from the outset.

Under these circumstances we see no good to be accomplished by keeping up the controversy which was closed by his election. Charges of corruption, as having effected the result, are idle in face of the law which excludes the testimony of the only parties who could be cognizant of their truth, and there seems to be no disposition in any quarter to alter the law, so as to make an investigation of the slightest use.

Mr. Jenckes' Address on the Civil Service Bill.

Mr. Jenckes, in his recent address on the Civil Service bill, at the University Chapel, had the good fortune to appear before an audience, such as in respectability and intelligence seldom gathers together in New-York. It is unfortunate that in liveliness and impressiveness of statement, the address was not equal to the occasion. What may be called the "Congressional style" of oratory—the long-drawn and deliberate commonplaces, the reading of hackneyed quotations from the writings of the "Fathers" of the Republic, and the swelling periods on the glory of the Union, may be very well for Washington or a popular canvass, but are quite under the grade of culture of the best New-York audiences.

Mr. Jenckes did not assume enough knowledge or cultivation on the part of his audience. Every one felt, too, that in considering our civil service, the less said about "the grandeur of the American Union," or the virtues of the "American citizen," the better. We may be a terror to the despots and a model to the corrupt aristocracies of Europe; still it is quite certain that both the despots and the aristocrats get a tenfold better civil service than ours, and at one-tenth of the expense and loss. Nowhere in the civilized world is there such a costly machinery as the American, with such slovenly work and such immense cheating of the public. The strongest point in Mr. Jenckes' address was made after he finished, as an *arrière pensée*, when he said that we were to bear in mind that "*out of every four dollars we paid in taxes, one went to the thieves!*"

What was needed from Mr. Jenckes was not a history of our civil service or quotations from Jefferson and Lord Bacon, but a compact, strong statement, made with some rapidity, of the defects of our civil service, and the modes in which his particular bill would remedy them.

It is generally understood that vast sums are wasted annually by the dishonesty and inefficiency of the officials of our Government. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates our *wastage* at $75,000,000 in his department, and the Customs are thought to lose $25,000,000 annually. Many good judges consider these estimates far beneath the truth. In all probability, at least *one hundred millions* of our taxes go into the pockets of rogues, or fail of reaching the Treasury. That is, every mechanic and business man and clergyman whose annual taxes, direct and indirect, amount to $400, pays $100 to the incompetents, peculators and thieves of the public service. Is it strange that the expenses of each family have arisen, since 1860, as Mr. Wells proves, *seventy-nine per cent.*, when a quarter of the annual income of the Government is wasted or plundered? No such peculation as this has ever been known, under the most effete and corrupt aristocracies of the Old World. Not all of this loss, however, is through the dishonesty of agents; a considerable proportion arises from their inexperience and incompetency. Mr. Wells, in his former Report, related a striking instance of a change of an Assessor in Chicago (made from political motives) costing the Government in a single district, within a short period, *one hundred thousand dollars*. But how many places are there where a sudden change of officials produces a far greater loss, yet one which cannot appear at once on the Government accounts! But more than this, the whole machinery of society and business in the United States runs badly; business is impeded and comfort diminished, simply because the public officials do not understand their work.

Let any American who is disposed to be boastful of the great Republic compare our Post Office, Custom-house and Internal Revenue service with that of England, for instance. The truth is that in such departments we are as much behind Europe in the organization of a high civilization, as South America is behind us. There is as much difference between the British Post Office and our own as there is between a stage-coach and railroad.

The whole defect, the loss and wastage and annoyance, is entirely due to our system of appointing to office. Every one understands this. The only question is, "How shall it be changed?"

Mr. Jenckes proposes that a responsible and competent Board be appointed, who shall examine into the qualifications, moral and mental, of applicants for subordinate offices, just as a merchant or a bank or an insurance company would in regard to a proposed employe.

He takes the ground that honest men can be found, and competent men, fit for all offices; and that there is some way of determining this better than by leaving the choice to the party interest or prejudices of a Congressman, or head of department, or President. An Examining Board, who should take strict account of a man's testimonials, his education, his business efficiency, his general reliability and character would certainly come nearer to a correct test than by any other known method. They would be deceived sometimes, or mistaken, but, on the whole, Mr. Jenckes thinks they would secure a better class of men and retain them longer than does our present system. A public official would soon come to know his work, and to have a pride in it, and, being permanently placed, he would have all the motives which permanency gives to honesty and thoroughness. His eye would no longer be directed to a party, but to his duty. Should he misbehave or prove incompetent, complaint could at once be entered before the Board, and his case be tried. If proved unfitted for the place, or dishonest, the Board could open another examination or appoint the one with the next lower certificate. The certificates of such a Board would also be good for all similar public and private situations of trust. A similar plan has worked admirably in the India service of Great Britain. Why should it not here?

The Paris Conference—Its Probable Results.

The deliberations of the Conference on the Greco-Turkish affair having been brought to a conclusion by the adoption of a "recommendation" to the Hellenic Government, embodying the main points of the Turkish demands, and the Greek Minister at Paris having been embarrassed by the interruption of telegraphic communications, a special messenger has been dispatched to Athens, bearing the terms of the "recommendation," and instructed to demand an answer within five days. The Great Powers, that is to say, have joined in an *ultimatum* to King George, requiring him to comply with the manifest dictates of international law. And under the circumstances, it was difficult to see what else the Great Powers could be expected to do. Greece was brought up before the Conference, as it were, on a charge of having broken her neutrality, violated the law of nations, and endangered the peace of Europe. The evidence was overwhelming—Greece even gloried in the crime charged against her—and the verdict naturally assumed the shape of a warning and a "recommendation" which practically amounts to a decree that the Government of Athens shall bind itself over to keep the peace.

Five days are to be allowed for deliberation on the part of the Hellenic Government. If, at the expiration of that period, Greece persists in her present attitude, and refuses to be guided by the ruling of the Conference, it is to be presumed that Turkey will at once proceed to active hostilities, with the tacit assent of all the Powers represented in the Conference. Even Russia would, in that case, be debarred from striking in on behalf of her favorite catspaw. Despite all vague assertions to the contrary, there is no evidence whatever that the Bulgarians or Armenians or any other of the numerous Christian races inhabiting Turkish territory, are actuated by any very strong sympathy with the Greeks. There is nothing more fallacious than the assumption that because the Greeks are Christians, and because so many million subjects of the Porte are also Christians, that the latter are likely to make common cause with the former. In many matters the Greeks and the other branches of Oriental Christians regard each other with cool indifference, in many others with actual ill-will. In any case, the neutrality of all European Powers being assured, there can be little doubt of the ability of Turkey to speedily coerce Greece and repress any rising that may take place in her own dominions.

But we scarcely think it possible that Greece can be foolhardy enough to plunge into a ruinous war without the prospect of an ally, or even, as far as can be seen, of anything like a serious diversion of her enemy's resources in the shape of internal disturbance. Even the Persian difficulty—of which, by the way, we have heard no more—would not prevent Turkey from at once concentrating the whole of her fleet in Greek waters, and inflicting injuries on Greece from which she would be long in recovering. It would be sheer madness on the part of the Hellenic Government to risk a war. As for the report that a Greek war-ship had fired into a French sloop, we can only suppose that, if true, it was the result of accident. Even Greece, with all her audacity, could scarcely bring upon herself, knowingly, the sharp chastisement which France would most assuredly administer in such a case. We fancy the Hellenic Government will take a wise view of the situation, and adapt its action to circumstances. Peace will be preserved, and the Eastern Question postponed till a more convenient season.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Springfield *Republican* insists that before the Senate of the United States admits Mr. Fenton to his seat, it shall investigate the charges against him of having obtained it by corrupt means. The *Republican* can scarcely intend to apply a rule to New-York which it will not also apply to Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and other States; and if it requires such an investigation in the case of all Senators who are supposed to have been corruptly elected, how does it expect to get a quorum of that body together for business purposes? Besides, who is to decide what means *are* corrupt and what are not, in such an election? The Senate will probably hold fast to the good old Whig doctrine and refuse to go behind the "broad seal" of a sovereign State. Thus will they all keep their seats.

The Jury in the case of Blaisdell and Eckel (whisky frauds) brought in a verdict yesterday. They are found *guilty* of all the charges in the indictment, except those referring to the rectifier's book. The Court will this morning fix the time of sentence. See our law reports.

We don't think the fact that Reverdy Johnson shook hands with Mr. Laird is sufficient ground for rejecting the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims. If Mr. Johnson did a wrong thing, he has been sufficiently punished for it; but let the treaty be judged by its merits.

The Philadelphia *North American* must have a rather limited knowledge of mercantile and business transactions when it supposes that New-York importers and dealers are in the habit of selling to their customers pieces of goods, measuring ten yards, as though they contained twelve. The *North American* pitches into our merchants savagely for such conduct, and charges them with swindling the whole country in this way. If there are Philadelphia merchants foolish enough to believe such nonsense, we do not wonder that they fail to get their share of the stupendous and constantly-increasing trade of New-York.

A gang of seven counterfeiters were arrested in this City yesterday, and the counterfeit greenbacks and machinery for counterfeiting were found on the premises. We doubt if it will be possible to convict and sentence these counterfeiters in time for President Johnson to release them before the expiration of his term of office.

The Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday in reference to the carrying of loaded pistols,—setting forth that the law is so interpreted as to tolerate their being carried, and asking the State Legislature to amend the law so as to make the carrying of a concealed loaded pistol a penal offence. We have no doubt the Legislature will attend to this matter.

In speaking of the refusal of sundry Republicans to support Mr. Oberkaoh, the regular caucus nominee for Senator, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "bolters very often do a good work; and that caucusing is very much overdone, and rebellions against the despotism of king caucus are wholesome." It is needless for us to remark that this is rank heresy in all well-regulated political circles. Yet it *may* be true for all that.

Geo. Francis Train demands permission to address Congress, while in session, in behalf of the Fenians who are now imprisoned in England; and he gives notice that if this is not speedily granted, and the Bastile doors soon thrown open, "he will not be responsible for the British Legation or Consulate in this City." We tremble for the consequences, but do not very well see what can be done about it.

The Burns festival, on Monday night, promises to be an occasion of marked interest. The proposal to invite *ladies* to participate in it has given rise to a lively discussion in social circles, and to some extent in the Press. We were in error, the other day, in giving the impression that it had been formally canvassed in the St. Andrew's Society. A correspondent writes us to deny a statement, made in a weekly paper, that Scotchmen were to be excluded from the festival. He says that they were not to be selected to respond to toasts, because of the egotism involved in their being put forward to eulogize Scotland and the Scotch. The writer adds that, in the conference referred to, he *did* say:

> "That the presence of no gentleman at that dinner would be agreeable to the managers, be he Scotchman or anybody else, who was not ready to warmly approve of the propriety of the presence of ladies as guests on that occasion. We have invited the ladies to attend."

Over one hundred ladies have accepted invitations to be present.

It seems that there is at last a prospect of something being done to put a stop to the sale of the dangerous and destructive kerosene oil now commonly vended throughout the City. The Board of Health have the matter before them, and have the authority in the matter.

It will be seen by our report elsewhere that the new ferry of the Erie Railway Company, from the foot of Twenty-third-street to the Jersey shore, will be ready in a few weeks. The new offices of the Company will be in Pike's Opera House, in Twenty-third-street, which is being rapidly prepared for that purpose. A number of other new schemes connected with "Erie" are to be carried out.

The *Evening Mail* claims to have started the discussion which is now raging about the question of *filing* the hair. It is not satisfied with the opinions on the subject that have been delivered by the *Democrat*, (which ought to know,) by the *Chronicle*, (which pretends to know,) and other papers, but demands our judgment on a question that vitally affects the brains and lives of the whole community. We don't purpose, however, to deliver any decision on the question yet;—we merely advise those of the *Mail's* male readers who have not yet had their hair *filed*, to go to the nearest barber's and try the experiment.

The Tycoon of Japan has totally and finally gone under, and a perfect triumph has been achieved by the Mikado, who has issued a proclamation that peace reigns throughout the land. In connection with this news comes the following item:

> "The financial troubles of the Japanese Government were great. Paper money is freely issued. The foreign merchants residing in Yokohama have requested their respective Ministers to protest against the issue of paper money unless the Government keeps sufficient bullion on hand to redeem it at sight."

Nothing could show more strikingly than this how the impertinent interference of Europeans in the affairs of Oriental countries often produces embroilment and war. Suppose that some years ago, when our own Government was in financial trouble, and issued paper money freely, the foreign residents of New-York had requested their respective Ministers to make such a protest as has been demanded at Yokohama, what would our Government have done? It would have given every Foreign Minister that made such a protest his passport within an hour. This is precisely what Japan has a right to do, in case there be any impertinent interference.

A Cincinnati clergyman delivered a sermon to the policemen of that city last Sunday in one of the theatres. The entire police force, headed by their Chief, attended in full uniform. The sermon was an exceedingly good one, and the arguments, illustrations and metaphors were very skillfully adapted to the class addressed. "I am speaking," said he, "to policemen, and if there is an arrow in God's quiver that is just adapted to find the joint in a policeman's uniform, I pray he will help me find it." The theme of his sermon was "God's Detectives," and immediately after the opening he spoke of the duties of police detectives. Said he, "The three principal functions of a detective are to *detect*, to *arrest*, and to *arraign*;" and he elaborated this remark and made forcible application of it to his hearers. We wish the Cincinnati clergyman (his name is Rev. Mr. Thompson) would come to this City and preach to our police force,—emphasizing especially that part of his sermon relating to the functions of *detectives*, and illustrating it by the Rogers murder.

The London *Times* and other London journals, which strongly opposed Mr. Burlingame's Mission when he first went to England, are now proclaiming their warm approval of the treaty which Mr. Burlingame has negotiated. If they had been less hasty and less foolish in their opposition, their present attitude would have been less humiliating.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$538,419 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Jan. 14, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie indicated in the subjoined

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$234,500	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	6,070
Dabney, Morgan & Co	145,519	Order	[illegible]
Lees & Waller	[illegible]2,500		
		Total	$538,419

Dissatisfaction in Panama—The Coming Elections—Foreign Merchants and the Colombian Government—Deaths by Yellow Fever.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869.

We have had nothing from Bogota, the Capital, since my last, and no arrival from either Central or South America.

The State of Panama is quiet at present, but great discontent is caused by the present rule. A day or two since, Dr. MANUEL AMADOR GUERRERO, who was legally elected President of the State, but whose election was set aside by the military under Gen. PONCE and the present ruler, CORREOSO, had arrived at Panama from the province of Chiriqui, on his way to Carthagena, as an exile. Don LORENZO GALLEGOS, a prominent citizen of the State, also arrived from Chiriqui, *en route* for Central America, to seek protection for his life and property, which he cannot find here. In fact, nearly all the principal inhabitants of the rich province of Chiriqui, were abandoning their homes and property, a long experience having taught them that there is no safety for them in their native land.

I wrote you in my last that part of a Battalion of national troops had reached here from Bogota, their mission being probably to force the people of this State to vote for Gen. SALGAR for President of the Republic for the next term, the indications being that they would rather have Gen. MOSQUERA, who is now in exile in Lima. And I expressed an apprehension that these soldiers would be a source of annoyance to us, as all the soldiers both of the State and Republic have been. Although these soldiers have been only a week among us, my predictions seem on the point of being verified. Two nights since rumors were spread about the city that the Panama State militia would attack them in their barracks, and expel them if they could, as they had lately done to the battalion "Santander." The town was much frightened, but the event did not occur. It will come off, though, probably, and lead to another year's turmoil, to help destroy what little trade the past four years' revolutions have left our merchants.

The Government and the foreign merchants have come to no agreement as to the excessive war contributions levied upon the latter for the coming year. The merchants have decided to fall back upon the law of New-Granada of 1835, which says that the ports of Panama, Chagres, &c., shall be free ports for a term of twenty years after the opening of an easy communication between the two oceans, and that no export or import duties, no tonnage, or excise duties, or other dues shall be demanded for a like term, unless such commercial contributions are pointed out in the law. And the law says that the maximum of this tax on each person shall be $25 per month. Year after year the State, in defiance of this national stipulation, has increased this tax, till now a single house is charged $600 per month. If the State Government persists in this injustice, the merchants will call upon their several Governments for protection.

Paymaster SPALDING, Shore Paymaster United States Navy, lost his youngest son by fever on the 5th inst., and on the 9th his wife, Mrs. MARTHA BREWER SPALDING, died of the same disease. Paymaster SPALDING's clerk, Mr. MITCHELL, is now down with fever, but, it is hoped, will recover. These deaths, it is believed, have resulted from the unhealthy situation of the Paymaster's habitation, in rooms of the United States Government over the storehouse. Mr. BALL, clerk of the Paymaster, lately died in the same house. The Government ought to throw up its ten years' lease of these premises at once. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. SPALDING, and almost every respectable foreigner in the city followed the remains of his beautiful wife to the grave.

The United States Consul at Aspinwall has formally protested to the Resident and Constituent Assembly, against the late decree making the sale of ice the exclusive right of the State.

CHARLES A. HENDERSON, Esq., for several years British Consul at Panama, has been transferred to Callao. Mr. WILTHEW, now at Callao, succeeds him. Mr. HENDERSON has served with great acceptance to his own countrymen, and has ever been foremost in all charitable projects for the good of our whole foreign population.

NATHANIEL BRANDON, one of our principal merchants, died in Jamaica on the 23d ultimo. The business of the house will be continued by his widow and partner.

Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, United States Consul at Panama, has gone to Central America, for his health. Gen. SMITH has been quite sick for several weeks, and the trip is absolutely necessary for the recovery of his health.

The old *Cyane* is still kept in the harbor of Panama. The gun-boats *Penobscot* and *Yantic*, are at Aspinwall.

The American ship *Winfield Scott* and the British ship *Satellite*, with coals, both arrived here from Cardiff, on the 7th.

HENRY V. CLINTON, the New-York forger, who was convicted here ten days since of negotiating drafts on a stolen letter of credit, and sentenced to the chain-gang for thirty-two months, as a matter of course, has been allowed to "escape" from prison by his keepers, he having had a large sum of money with which to bribe them. He has now gone to "pastures new" to exercise his vocation. Several other convicts who had means were also allowed to depart at the same time.

Reforms by President Sarmiento—Latest War News—20,000 Men Sent to Pass Villeta—American Steamers in South American Waters—The Allied Squadron and the Passage of the American Fleet.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Sunday, Dec. 13, 1868.

President SARMIENTO is doing wonders in the matter of public reforms. Every few days we have a batch of decrees striking at the root of some old abuse or setting on foot some reform after the style of the United States. New war steamers are to take the place of old ones, which are to be sold without ceremony at auction, deserters are to be allowed forgiveness if they return to the army, bounties and pensions are to be provided and paid at sight, widows, orphans and soldiers are to have their claims settled monthly, and the children of those killed in battle are to be educated. These are among the objects of the most recent decrees, and we hear of others to be attained without delay. Of course any long war cultivates abuses and frauds. The war in the River Plate is no exception. One recently exposed has made a good deal of stir. Goods for the hospital are admitted free of duty. It was found that the army hospital have used 73,000 fanegas of salt (292,000 bushels) in three months. SARMIENTO has no mercy for the authors of frauds on the Government, and there will be fewer committed before his term expires.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The heavy rains, unprecedented, have retarded matters at the front, but by our latest advices, Marshal CAXIAS has sent over 20,000 men to pass the Villeta battery by land, on the Chaco side. These were to attack Villeta by the north side, while Gen. GELLY Y OBES would attack the front. Ten iron-clads were also to join the forces. This general attack has been long delayed, and we do not yet know when it may be effected. The rumor has reached us that LOPEZ has retired from Villeta and is fortifying himself in the interior. This news may be premature, but it is the course of events.

AMERICAN STEAMERS.

The *Eolo*, an American-built steamer, has been laid up here a long time, and last week she passed under the hammer at $49,000, gold. This was a good sale here, but it will hardly save the owners from loss. She was bought by the principal commissaries of the army. The *America* is the finest steamer that has ever been in these waters. She runs between this city and Montevideo. She will compare well with one of the best East River boats, but she is so managed on board as to render the public very uneasy. If she had an Italian Captain on board of her she would make money. No steamer fails in the hands of one of the sons of Italy. The *Edward Everett* is again on the same route. She is also a fine steamer. But the old, inconvenient, dirty, steamers so long on this river command a patronage as by magic, while new, better and clean steamers, state-rooms, and finely furnished, work away, striking money. There are exceptions to this, but they are under native or Italian management.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The American fleet has not yet reported its success in obtaining permission to pass the Allied squadron, but it is supposed there will be no difficulty. It is expected that LOPEZ will do at once whatever he is asked to do about the two young men arrested by his orders in the United States Legation.

AUSTRALASIA.

Education in Victoria—The Gold Mines—Ministerial Crisis in Queensland—Leichhardt the Explorer—Reports as to His Fate—Massacre of Settlers in New-Zealand.

By the arrival at this port of the Aspinwall steamer *Arizona*, we are in receipt of late news from Australasia.

VICTORIA.

The question of establishing a line of powerful steamers *via* the Cape of Good Hope, was said to be engaging the attention of the Victorian Government.

According to the returns of the Victorian Board of Education, there are now 70,000 children being educated in the common schools of that colony.

A lady named FLORENCE GROSVENOR, from California, has been lecturing in St. George's Hall, Melbourne, on the late American war.

It was stated that a native shrub had been discovered in Victoria, which is far better than the mulberry for feeding silkworms, and that silkworms fed upon it produced more silk than those fed in any other manner.

CHARLES G. REEVES, late master of the schooner *S. D. Bailey*, of San Francisco, had been charged at the Melbourne Police Court, by the American Consul, with having committed forgery within the jurisdiction of America. Prosecutor was unable to bring forward sufficient evidence to establish the charge. A curious feature of the case was the inability of either side to prove to what nation Fanning Island belonged. On one hand it was contended that it was a British possession; on the other that it belonged to America.

Dr. MULLER, Government Botanist at the Mauritius, was in Melbourne; he intended visiting Sydney and Brisbane and the Pacific islands, to collect information respecting the sugar cane.

A nugget had been found in Fortunate Valley, Berlin Diggings, Victoria, weighing 40 lbs., and valued at £1,800. It was unearthed by two men, who, only three weeks previous, found a 24 lb. nugget.

The yield of gold at Sandhurst and its neighborhood, for the month of October, reached a total of 19,986 ounces, or very nearly 5,000 per week.

QUEENSLAND.

The ministerial crisis in Queensland had terminated. The Parliament was opened on the 13th of November by his Excellency, Gov. BLACKALL. The speech stated that it was proposed to make a reduction in the *ad valorem* duties to five per cent.; a remission of the duties on machinery; and the raising of a loan for immigration, and for the completion of existing railways. On the 20th, a want of confidence motion was lost by the Speaker's casting vote. The Ministry resigned, and a new one, with Mr. LILLEY as Premier and Attorney-General, was formed.

Complaints of the drought were received from all parts of Queensland.

The sugar and cotton crops in the neighborhood of Bowen, were looking well.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The fate of LEICHHARDT and his men, who, it will be remembered, started on an exploring expedition to Western Australia some twenty years ago, has lately created new interest by the supposed discovery of a clue to the lost party. The following is from the South Australian *Advertiser* of Nov. 9, giving particulars of the statement made to Messrs. MONGER by a native, in the course of an exploration 120 miles to the eastward of the settled part of Western Australia:

"A most interesting matter in connection with this trip was an account of the murder by the natives of some white men about twenty years ago. Looking at all the circumstances, it seems not impossible that those whites were no other than LEICHHARDT and his party. The time agrees with that of poor LEICHHARDT's expedition; the circumstances of the murder appear probable; and the place is just on the route the long-lost explorer was intending to take. We give, however, Mr. MONGER's account of his conversation with the native on the matter: 'During the evening the native, JIMMY, told me the particulars about the white men killed by the natives about twenty years ago. JIMMY said it occurred when he was a little boy, and I should take him to be now from thirty to thirty-five years old. He said he knew well one of the principal men concerned, a native named BOWKERING, who died only a few months since. It took place at a spot he had seen, at a spring near the bank of a very large lake—so large, he said, that it looked like the sea as seen from Rottnest, eleven days' journey from Kingham, in a fine country. The white men were rushed upon while making a damper, and clubbed and speared. He had often seen one of the axes that formed a portion of the plunder.'"

NEW ZEALAND.

On the 13th of November a telegram was received, giving an account of a most dreadful massacre of thirty-one settlers, including men, women, and children, and a number of friendly natives, in a night attack on the settlement of Matawhero, Poverty Bay, by a party of Hau-haus who recently made their escape from the Chatham Islands. Later accounts confirm all previous statements as to the extent of the tragedy.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Revolutionary Proclamation in Regard to the Abolition of Slavery—Meeting of the Revolutionary Junta—Future Policy of the Liberals—Maritime Disaster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1869.

From its curiosity as a State paper, the general interest attached to it as affecting the great social question now agitating all circles in Cuba, and the many apparent contradictions and inconsistencies contained in it, I give below, in full, the late proclamation of CESPEDES, issued at Bayamo, abolishing slavery. As regards the question treated of, the only judgment that can be formed is that it is very unsatisfactory in its general outline and details. Perhaps there are a great many who understand well and thoroughly the real object of this curious production of the revolutionary leader; but, as far as your correspondent is concerned, its solution or analyzation is as difficult as the celebrated riddle of the Sphynx;

Carlos Manuel Cespedes, Captain-General of the Liberal Army of Cuba and in charge of its Provisional Government:

The revolution of Cuba, in proclaiming the independence of the country, has proclaimed with it the existence of every liberty, and illy could it accept the grand inconsistency of limiting those liberties to solely one part of the population of the country. Free Cuba is incompatible with enslaved Cuba, and the abolition of Spanish institutions should comprehend and does comprehend necessarily, and for reasons of the highest justice, that of slavery as the most iniquitous of all. As such, its abolition is declared among the principles proclaimed in the first manifesto of the revolution. The question resolved in the minds of all truly liberal Cubans, its absolute realization must be the first of those acts in the execution of which the country makes use of its conquered rights.

Its realization as a general measure can be effected only by the country, when, in ample exercise of those rights, it may, by means of free suffrage, decide as to the best means of accomplishing it with real advantage to the old as well as to the new citizens.

In the exercise of the faculties with which I am invested, I have resolved that, for the present, and until other measures are decided on by the country, the following articles shall be observed:

1. Those slaves are declared free whose owners present them at once with this object to the military chiefs, the proprietors reserving to themselves, should they desire it, the right of receiving the indemnity that the nation may decree and fixed at a higher figure than that paid for those who may emancipate their slaves later. To this end certificates will be furnished to the proprietors.

2. These freedmen will, for the present, be utilized in the service of the country, in the manner that may be resolved on.

3. To this effect, a commission will be appointed who will see to furnishing them with convenient employment, in conformity with a regulation to be made out hereafter.

4. In other cases than those provided for above, they will continue working the slaves of loyal Cubans, and those of the Spaniards and other neutral foreigners, in accordance with the respect due the rights of property, proclaimed by the revolution.

5. The slaves of those persons convicted of being enemies to the country, and openly hostile to the revolution, will be confiscated like their other property, and declared free—their owners having no right to indemnity—the freedmen to be used in the service of the country, in the manner already prescribed.

6. Those proprietors who furnish their slaves for the service of the revolution without giving them their liberty at present, will retain their property until action is taken with respect to slavery in general.

8. The slaves of the *palenques* who present themselves to the Cuban authorities will at once be declared free, with the right to live among us or to continue in their mountain villages, recognizing and respecting the Government of the revolution.

9. Those isolated runaways that may be captured, or those who without the consent of their owners shall present themselves to the authorities or military chiefs, will not be accepted without previous consultation with said owners or a reasonable [illegible] ed by this Government in conformity with the dispositions of the foregoing decree.

Country and Liberty.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

BAYAMO, Dec. 27, 1868.

To form the commission referred to in the above decree, the following citizens are appointed: Francisco V. Aguilera, Jorge Tellez, Jorge [illegible] Milanes, Rafael Roa, José Felix Estéran Estrada, Juan Jaqu[illegible], Manuel Gren, Bernardo Figueredo, and Juan A. [illegible].

This Commission must be constituted the 5th of January coming, and elect from their body at their first session a President and Secretary. The Commission will at once frame the necessary measures. Said regulations will embrace the means of providing employment for and securing the distribution and maintenance of the freedmen who may be confided to the Commission.

The presence of six members will suffice to give effect to their acts, and constitute a quorum.

Country and Liberty.

CARLOS MANUEL DE CESPEDES.

BAYAMO, Dec. 27, 1868.

MEETING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA.

The Revolutionary Junta in session in this city last Wednesday held a general consultation to take into consideration the steps to be pursued in view of the new liberties and privileges granted by the Captain-General. After a considerable debate it was resolved to accept nothing whatever until CESPEDES was heard from. Should the latter consent—a thing by the way very improbable—to agree to terms of compromise, then all will be well; if not, the plan to be adopted by the revolutionary party here is to totally abstain from all participation in the political affairs of the country as existing under Spanish auspices, and to continue a desperate struggle for independence uncompromised and absolute. In reviewing the situation as it now presents itself, the Revolutionists certainly possess more real hopes of success than ever before, but the very extraordinary tactics displayed by them in confining themselves to the Eastern Department instead of generalizing the revolution from Cape Maisi to Cape San Antonio, seems to be a policy of very questionable wisdom. Whether their plan of campaign is to draw all the available forces of the Spaniards far away from their real base of operations at Havana, and then march up through the centre of the island unopposed by the defenders of Spanish honor and the heroes of Cadiz and Alcolea, is yet only a matter of conjecture. That the revolutionary leaders are possessed of considerable talent, nobody will for a moment attempt to deny, even if they are unable to understand the singular conduct of the Revolutionary Government at Bayamo, displayed in the military movements lately inaugurated under its auspices. To time only, however, shall we be indebted for any unfolding of the schemes of the leaders of the revolution for the successful attainment of Cuban independence.

SHIPWRECK.

The schooner *C. W. Dyer* collided with the steamer *Missouri* on the night of the 9th inst. off Absecom, during a dense fog and strong southerly winds. Boats were lowered and the crew—except one man whom it was impossible to find, and who drowned immediately after the disaster took place—were taken safe aboard and brought here. The *Missouri* stood for more than two hours near the *C. W. Dyer*, which is supposed to have sunk soon after the crew abandoned her. The crew consists of the Captain, pilot and three men.

QUASSIMODO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE TAMMANY.

The management here are constantly introducing something new into their entertainment, and proving, for the benefit of their patrons, that nothing is so varying as variety. Last evening Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, who made the acquaintance of the New-York public several years ago, in a Ravel pantomime, appeared at the Tammany in a performance on the tight rope. She supplied the place in the programme until recently occupied by Mlle. GENEAH's exercises upon the trapeze. On Monday other additions are to be made to the entertainments. Prof. RISLEY's troupe of Japanese acrobats are to be introduced—but what portion they are to substitute we did not hear. The Japanese are not strangers, nor is Mlle. ZANFRETTA's performance a novelty, but both attract the admirers of muscular amusements, and are tolerable. The only point of failure, in fact, that we detect at present, about the new place of entertainment, is the failure to bring forward novelties; the performers and their performances are all interesting enough, but they fail to satisfy the craving for that which is new!

MATINEES TO-DAY.

Matinées will be given to-day at the Broadway Theatre, (farewell of the WILLIAMSES and of "The Emerald Ring,") at the New-York Theatre, at the Olympic, (the last of the original "Humpty Dumpty,") at the Bowery Theatre, at Wood's Museum, (last but one of "Ixion," and the Lydia Thompson Troupe,) and at the New-York Circus.

Musical.

IRVING HALL.

A complimentary concert will be given to Mr. C. HENRY, the well-known tenor, at this establishment to-night. Miss ANNIE BELDEN, a soprano from Buffalo, will make her *début* on the occasion. Mr. HENRY will be assisted by several esteemed artists. The occasion promises to be one of interest.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.

Mme. AUGUSTE VON BARENDORF, the celebrated German actress, will appear at this establishment to-night in SCRIBE's comedy of "Ein Glass Wasser," sustaining the character of the *Duchess of Marlborough*. The lady will be supported by Mme. STROELICH-FUCHS as *Queen Anne*, and Herr JENDERSKY as *Bolingbroke*.

OPERA BOUFFE.

There will be *matinées* of "La Perichole" to-day at the Grand Opera House, and of "L'Oeil Crevé" at the Theatre Français. Both works are too well known to need comment.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his ninth Sunday Concert at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The soloists assisting on the occasion are Mlle. JOSEY HOYLE, prima donna soprano from the Royal Opera Munich, (her first appearance in this country,) and Mr. J. R. HAYES, (pianist). The orchestral numbers represent MENDELSSOHN, SCHUBERT, WAGNER, ROSSINI, VOGT and LISZT. Altogether the programme is more than commonly attractive.

Reading by Prof. Robert Raymond.

Prof. RAYMOND gave one of his inimitable Shakespearean readings, last evening, before a large and appreciative audience, at the Union League Club Theatre. During the intermission Mme. VARIAN sung a ballad, and the Professor closed by a humorous selection from SAMUEL LOVER. The "Helping Hand Association," for whose benefit the entertainment was gotten up, is a society of ladies, designed to improve the condition of the poor women of our City by teaching them to help themselves by honest labor. It corresponds somewhat to the Mission School work, which has done so much for the children of the poor—its special aim being the instruction and moral improvement of the mothers of these children. Three hours of every week are devoted to teaching the women to sew upon garments, which, when completed, are given to them as a reward for their industry, or, if they prefer, receive their equivalent in provisions. The last half hour of each session is devoted to religious instruction, and addresses by clergymen of different denominations.

The public are cordially invited to visit the rooms, No. 150 West Twenty-ninth-street, any Friday afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 5.

PERSONAL.

Col. AUGUSTIN CASTELLANOS, Col. RICARDO PIMENTEL, Capt. LORENZO JIMENEZ, Capt. ABELARDO TREDO, Capt. JOSE ANTONIO QUIERA, of the Insurgent Army of Cuba, arrived by the steamer *Stars and Stripes* at Philadelphia yesterday morning, and were met and escorted to New-York by Rev. R. G. S. MCNEILLE, of Yale College, and Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD, of New-York. They are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. WISE has published his third letter in opposition to the new Conservative movement in Virginia. He says that he has not yet discovered exactly what the Committee have done, or proposed to do or are doing; he will do so in his next, for he is not yet done with what they are doing, and don't know that he shall be while life lasts. The surrender at Appomattox, he adds, was bad enough, but this surrender is worse.

Rev. Dr. WARREN, for ten years Editing Secretary of the American Tract Society in Boston, has resigned his position for the purpose of engaging in the book business in that city.

Hon. S. W. WAITE, of Petersburg, formerly Judge of the County of Rensselaer, died at his residence on Wednesday afternoon, aged 78 years.

Gov. J. B. PAGE, of Vermont, and Hon. H. L. PARMELEE, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of New-York, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. E. OLMSTEAD, of Oregon, and Hon. J. H. KEMPER, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. DE GOICOURIA, of Brazil, is at the Westminster Hotel. Paymaster E. BELLOWS, of the United States Navy, is at the Everett House. Capt. BRIDGES, of the British Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. J. H. KELLY, of Groton Falls, is at the St. James Hotel.

GEN. GRANT.

His Visit to Baltimore—How He is Entertained.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 22.

Gen. GRANT's second day in Baltimore in attendance on the session of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody fund, passed with most remarkable quiet, and he was unusually successful in his efforts to abstain from ostentatious display. As was the case yesterday, he so arranged the day's programme that he appeared to be present merely in his capacity as one of the leading trustees, and received the attentions of his admirers subsequent to the meeting of the Board with his characteristic modesty. His time has been mainly occupied to-day in visiting the Canton Iron Works and other points of interest in the city. He was accompanied by Gens. COMSTOCK and DENT, of his staff, Bishop MCILVAINE and a few other prominent persons. To-night he is the lion of the occasion at a private and most brilliant party given in his honor by his host, Mr. ALBERT. The beauty and fashion of the Monumental City is gathering there to do him homage. Although the affair is quite private, and Mr. ALBERT is a Radical of the strictest sect, political differences seem to have been ignored to a great extent, and among the guests are to be found a number of ex-rebel soldiers and their relatives and sympathizers. Among the ladies present were Mrs. and Miss CLIFFORD, of Massachusetts; Mrs. FARRAGUT, Mrs. RIGGS, Mrs. PEABODY RUSSELL, Mrs. and Miss EVERETT, Miss MCILVAINE, Mrs. A. D. BISHAM, of Washington; Mrs. V. MACALESTER, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. THOMAS J. HUTCHINS, of Baltimore, the latter of whom, during the war, figured prominently as a State prisoner.

To-morrow the General holds a public reception at Barnum's Hotel, and returns to Washington in the evening train.

The trustees of the Peabody Fund to-day enjoyed the hospitality of Gov. CLIFFORD at a fashionable dinner at the Mount Vernon. Previous to the party at Mr. ALBERT's, a select reception was held at the residence of J. J. STEWART, on Saratoga-street, which was attended by BLAQUE BEY, Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and others, all of whom at a later hour paid their respects to the General at Mr. ALBERT's. Early in the evening the trustees, including Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT, were entertained with a concert at the Peabody Institute, given under the auspices of the musical department of the institution.

KEROSENE OIL.

Interesting Report of Prof. Chandler on the Comparative Danger of Kerosene Lamps—The Results of Various Experiments—Recommendations to the Board of Health.

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, the Analytical Chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Health, has submitted the following report on kerosene oils and lamps, which will be read with interest:

In continuing the investigation with regard to dangerous kerosene it was considered a matter of importance to ascertain the temperature to which the oil is heated in the lamps while they are burning—as a knowledge of this point is obviously a preliminary to the establishment of a proper standard for safe oil. To this end twenty-three different lamps were purchased, such as are commonly sold in the Metropolitan District—eleven were of metal, mostly brass; twelve were of glass. These were all filled with the same oil, and allowed to burn for seven hours. The temperature of the oil in each lamp being determined at the end of one, two, four and seven hours. The temperature of the room was nearly constant during the experiment, varying from 73° to 74° Fahrenheit. The range of temperature observed was from 76° to 100° Fahrenheit, the highest temperature of 100° Fahrenheit having been reached in a brass lamp at the end of the first hour. That this is an exceptionally high temperature is proved by the fact that the highest temperature reached in any other lamp was 93° Fahrenheit. The temperature in the eleven metal lamps varied from 76° to 86° Fahrenheit, the average being 81° Fahrenheit. The average temperature of all the observations on all the lamps was 83° Fahrenheit. I do not consider these experiments to have established any claim to superior safety on the part of glass lamps; on the contrary, the greater liability to fracture fully counterbalances the slightest difference in the heating of the oil. The comparative safety of the different lamps in use can only be determined by an elaborate series of experiments which is beyond the scope of the present communication. Moreover, if the retailers of kerosene are compelled by the Board of Health to sell safe oil, the comparative safety of different lamps will be of little consequence.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE TEMPERATURE OF OIL IN BURNING LAMPS.

Number	Kind of Lamp.	Capacity of Lamp, Fluid-Ounces	Temp'ture of Oil, Degrees—Fahrenheit. After 1 hour.	After 2 hours.	After 4 hours.	After 7 hours.	Average for 7 hours.
1	Brass hand	5	85	87	85	89	84 5
2	Brass hand	24	79	83	84	82	82 5
3	Glass stand	6	77	76	79	80	78 5
4	Glass stand	11	77	81	84	82	81
5	Glass stand	20	76	79	79	80	79
6	Glass stand	7	82	80	85	84	82 75
7	Glass stand	10	84	85	84	82	84
8	Glass hand	9	79	79	85	82	81 75
9	Glass hand	9	81	82	86	86	83 75
10	Glass hand	7	80	78	..	..	79
11	Brass student	13	82	87	85	84	82 75
12	Glass stand	10	81	81	79	76	79 75
13	Brass stand	11	82	88	85	86	85 75
14	Tin lantern	..	89	88	88	87	87 05
15	Glass bracket	19	82	82	84	83	82 75
16	Glass stand	20	82	80	80	84	81 5
17	Brass student	7	80	80	88	..	[illegible]
18	Brass stand	14	84	85	87	87	85 75
19	Brass stand	12	100	100	92	91	95 75
20	Metal stand	9	82	72	88	87	84 75
21	Brass stand	12	91	92	88	85	89
22	Bronze stand	16	82	75	75	85	80 75
23	Glass hand	6	79	80	82	88	80 75

These experiments prove that in the lamps generally used in the Metropolitan District, the temperature does not often rise above 90° Fahrenheit, and that an oil which does not evolve an explosive vapor below 100° Fahrenheit, and does not take fire itself below 110° Fahrenheit, is perfectly safe. I would therefore respectfully recommend that in making laws to regulate the sale of kerosene oil in the Metropolitan District, the Board fix 100° Fahrenheit for the vaporing point, 110° Fahrenheit for the burning point of safe oil, and permit none to be sold which falls below this standard.

The report will probably be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Health, on Monday, the 25th inst.

Balls Last Evening.

Among the many organizations of a social character in this City is the Sligo Young Men's Association, which is now in the sixteenth year of its existence, and which gave its sixteenth annual ball at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, last evening. This Association, as its name imports, is composed of young Irish gentlemen who first saw the light in the County of Sligo and its vicinity. It numbers upward of fifty members. Its reunion last evening was a well gotten up affair, and very largely attended, the participants being all present by invitation. The National Band furnished the music, and the attendants paid their devoirs to Terpsichore most earnestly until an early hour this morning. This association gives also a yearly pic-nic, which invariably attracts a large number of those who hail from Sligo, and their friends of both sexes.

The Lyric Club, an organization small in numbers, but very select as to the status of its members, gave its third annual *soiree* at Lyric Hall, last evening. The attendance on the occasion was numerous, and for three hours "ayant the twal," the ladies and gentlemen who participated in the terpsichorean exercises, enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. The music was furnished by Steinhagel's band. The character of the dances was more artistic than is generally the case with social club balls, probably owing to the fact that the young gentlemen composing the Club are mostly graduates of a prominent dancing academy up town. Polkas, redowas, waltzes, mazourkas, galops and schottisches formed the "order" at this *soirée dansante*, the quadrille being very generally eschewed. In these round dances many of the participants gave evidence of great proficiency, and seemingly entered into them with decided zest. The whole affair was under the direction of Messrs. GEORGE W. BRENCK, WM. ARNOLD, J. H. BRENFIELD, H. F. DEVOE, Jr., and O. C. BLACK, the Floor Committee, and gave satisfaction to all who were present. The Lyrics will give their annual moonlight excursion, as usual, this Summer.

The second annual ball of the Prince of Orange Lodge No. 869, of the Loyal Orange Association of America, took place at the Everett Rooms, last evening. The Orangemen of this City and their friends, male and female, were present in strong force, and enjoyed themselves by dancing until an early hour this morning. Twenty-eight dances were on the "order," which was strictly followed, Twyford's band supplying the "sweet sounds" for the occasion. The members of the Lodge were decked out in full regalia, and over the musicians' platform was suspended the beautiful silken banner of the Lodge, bearing a pictorial representation of WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, at the famous battle of the Boyne.

The first annual ball of the association formed by the Post Office letter carriers of Stations C, D, F and O, came off last night at Irving Hall, and was well attended. A peculiar feature of the assemblage was the large number of gentlemen perceivable who had but one arm. They were veterans of the war. Their sleeveless arms recalled couches of agony in rebel prisons. They belong to the nobility of the land, and their losses are their pride. Among the ladies there was much beauty and considerable taste in costume. The dancing was prolonged far into the morning hours.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church.

The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday at the Old Ladies' Home, in Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The chapel of the Home was crowded. The proceedings opened with religious services, after which the annual reports were read. The Recording Secretary's and the Treasurer's reports exhibited the following items:

Cash on hand July 1, 1868, $11,986 70. Receipts—Annual subscriptions, $2,630; donations, $2,358 96; stewards, $589 50; collections, $595 48; lectures, $596 35; interest, $532 26; donation visit, November, $242 25; legacies, $6,335 35; premium on bonds, $1,489 60; Common Council donation, $5,000; strawberry festival, $888; house rent, $1,489 75. Total—$35,683 95. Expenses—$30,183 11. Balance on hand—$5,505 84.

The Society bought a house and lot adjoining the "Home," which they intend to fit up for aged men. But meantime they have rented it and received therefrom the above income. The household table expenses amounted to $6,601 28, and the other expenditures were divided up between the necessary repairs, insurance, salaries, &c.

The Executive Committee's report stated that the family of the "Home" consisted of 78 persons, seven of whom exchanged the temporal for an eternal home. Their aggregate ages numbered 517 years, and the average 74 years. The youngest was 47, and the eldest 96 years old. There remain 71 persons now in the Home, including the venerable mother of ANN WILKINS, the first Methodist Missionary to Africa, now in her 84th year, and the 66th of her Church membership. Nearly half of the inmates are unable to leave their rooms owing to the infirmities of age.

Appropriate eulogies were pronounced upon the lives and memories of the deceased, and also upon the late SCHUERMAN HALSTEAD, Esq., whose warm heart and liberal purse were always enlisted in the interest of the Home.

His favorite hymn

"I hear the Savior say—
Thy strength indeed is small,"—

was sung amid deep feeling, to the tune of

"Jesus paid it all."

An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. HERMANCE, upon "The Good and Useful Life." He pointed out how a life might be useful without being good, and then showed how goodness and usefulness spring solely from a sanctified heart, and then applied his ideas to the objects and works of the institution before them.

Rev. L. H. KING made a few remarks, illustrating the compensating blessings of doing good to others. A Board of 106 managers was then elected, and at the close of the services these ladies retired to nominate their officers for the current year.

The Episcopal Sunday School Convention.

These meetings in Grace Chapel show no diminution of interest. The speakers appointed for yesterday evening were Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary; Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE, of Calvary Church, and Rev. Dr. MUHLENBURG, of the Church of the Holy Communion. Their subjects were, respectively, "American Clergymen," "American Laymen" and "American Women." Mr. J. W. SKIDMORE, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society, made an address on the work of that organization.

Card.

We are now extracting teeth (with the gas) for as many patients as we can well accommodate. Those who are unwilling to wait their turn should call and secure an appointment. We must wait on patients in the order of arrival, unless an appointment is secured. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

"BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN," a sure corrective of kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & Co., established 1778, No. 15 Beaver-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

BLANCHARD—DEXTER.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, in Wardsboro, Vt., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. C. Bowen, DARWIN C. BLANCHARD, of this City, to Miss LAURA M. DEXTER, of Wardsboro.

DENNISTON—DUSENBURY.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. H. Whitney, assisted by Rev. James O. Denniston, HENRY M. DENNISTON, U. S. Navy, to EMMA J., daughter of Charles K. Dusenbury, of Jersey City.

GOODNOW—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. Mr. E. Benjamin, Capt. IRA GOODNOW to Mrs. LAWRENCE TAYLOR, both of this City.

WILLIAMS—TAYLOR.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. D. Ganse, FRANK WILLIAMS to SARAH R., daughter of Moses B. Taylor, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, JOSEPH ALEXANDER BAKER, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIGHAM.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Jan. 21, JOHN C. BRIGHAM, in the 36th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 48 South 5th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CASWELL.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, ELIZA C. CASWELL, daughter of the late William Caswell, of Newport, R. I.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brothers, John and Solomon T. Caswell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

CUMMING.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 22, LYDIA S., only daughter of Thomas H. and Jane T. Cumming, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

DESMARNAULD.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, LOUIS DESMARNAULD, only child of Louis and Susan Desmarnauld, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 23, from the residence of his uncle, Cornelius Van Vorst, No. 188 Wayne-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

DE LANCEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1869, ELIZABETH F., daughter of the late Wm. A. De Lancey.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 481 West 21st-st., to-day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ERNSWEIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. LOUISA, relict of Charles Ernswein, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible].

FORD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, SARAH A., wife of Ebenezer Ford, aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 144 Sands-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GRAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, Mrs. AMY W. GRAY, widow of the late Dr. P. W. Gray, of Elmira.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock noon, from the house of her son-in-law, Wellington Lee, No. 345 East 17th-st.

HARRIS.—At Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, FRANCIS CHARLES, youngest child of Rev. J. P. and Susanna B. Harris, aged 8 months and 10 days.

HEATH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, of scarlet fever, MARY SAWYER, only daughter of A. J. and Emily A. Heath, aged 3 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, 5th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND.—On Friday, Jan. 22, SUSAN, widow of Benjamin Howland, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Edgar D. Howland, No. 148 East 32d-st., on Monday, the 25th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

HOLMES.—On Friday morning, Jan. 22, CARRIE E., daughter of Albert W. and Amanda Holmes.

The remains were taken to Patterson, Putnam County, N. Y., for interment.

HYDE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHARINE A., wife of the late Simeon Hyde, of this City, and daughter of George Cleveland, of Middlebury, Vt., in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Elm-st., West Morrisania, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 11 A. M. Cars leave Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., for Melrose Station at 10¼ A. M.

KELLOGG.—In Oakland, Cal., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, of consumption, Mr. F. D. KELLOGG, of the firm of Linforth, Kellogg & Rail, of San Francisco.

LAING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, HUGH LAING, President Clinton Fire Insurance Company, in his 86th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 16 Clinton-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

MORGAN.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, FREDERIC COLLE, eldest son of Edward and Elizabeth A. Morgan, aged 7 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Ascension, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 9½ A. M.

MORTIMER.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, CATHERINE T., wife of John Mortimer, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas C. Morton, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 264 5th-av., on Monday, Jan. 25, at 10½ A. M.

MONROE.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, ELIZABETH H., wife of Ebenezer Monroe.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 45 West 38th-st., on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—While on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of Joseph Price, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her late son, Joseph M. Price, are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 12 South 9th-st., Williamsburg.

SKINNER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 21, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Halcyon and Eliza C. Skinner, aged 21 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Westminster Church, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

WATTS.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, ALFORD CHAPMAN, son of David and Isabella Watts, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st.

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And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 22, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

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NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 22, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing. E. NICHOLS, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at the office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

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BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

HENRY P. DE GRAAF,	WILLIAM S. CLARK,
JOHN SNIFFIN,	CHARLES D. BAILEY,
ALBERT DUNG,	GEO. M. VAN DERLIP,
WILLIAM E. FOSTER,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN G. ADAMS,	WM. H. FLANDROW,
LEVI H. MACE,	HENRY M. BAILEY,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,	HARMON WAGNER.
JAMES W. DOMINICK,	

At a meeting of the Directors held this day HENRY P. DE GRAAF, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ANDREW C. BENEDICT, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT,	TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART,	JOSEPH S. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN,	HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.	

And Inspectors of the next election:
S. L. BOLLES, R. F. LEE, Jr., T. BELKNAP, Jr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. PHILO C. CALHOUN was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.

S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC AND ALL BANKS are cautioned against receiving or negotiating a check for twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars, dated May 5, 1862, drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank by L. R. JEROME in favor of CATH. H. JEROME, and purporting to be certified by said bank, as the liability of said bank is denied. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the stocks and bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS WELL-KNOWN IN Wall-st., and who can control orders for purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and gold, is desirous of forming a connection with some responsible party who is a member of the Board for the purpose of doing a commission business. Party is willing to put in a few thousand dollars to make up capital. References given and required. Correspondence must be confidential. Address BANKS, Box No. 169 Times office.

WHEREAS, CERTIFICATE NO. 1,234, for 50 (fifty) shares of the preferred stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, in the name of Elisha Mulford, has been lost, the transfer stopped, and warning given of the same, notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Company for the issue of a duplicate certificate of the said stock.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating fifty (50) shares New-York National Exchange Bank stock certificate, No. 193, with blank power attached, standing in name of John S. Martin, same having been lost and transfer stopped. JOHN S. MARTIN.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property; none but first mortgages will be taken. Apply immediately to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—250 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK Union Pacific Railroad Company. Apply to WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

70TH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,

60,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF
CHOICE ANCIENT and MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,
Embracing the works of, viz.:

W. HOLBERTON,	MORGOLINA,
WILLIAMS,	GLAUBER,
BECKETT,	LAMBERT,
E. ODDIE,	W. HART,
J. H. HALL,	CULVERHOUSE,
GIGNOUX,	BLAKELOCK,
G. H. McCORD,	And others.

The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, 25th inst., day and evening, until sale, free.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, (Astor-place.) LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock, the private library of Rev. Wm. E. Johnson, Rector of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I., comprising an exceedingly select and choice assortment of theological works, embracing fine editions of the most celebrated English and American divines, many handsomely bound; also, many valuable illustrated and miscellaneous books. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

FINE CHROMOS, ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of French, English and American chromos, engravings, oil-paintings, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF
The Morris-Stebbins Tract.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
SITUATE ON
The Grand Central Avenue,

a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 153th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE improved property, on Amity, West 19th and 40th sts., and on 7th-av., near Broadway; also lots on 10th-av. and 42d-st. By order of the undersigned executors and devisees of THOMAS W. THORNE, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, JAN. 26,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AMITY-ST.—The two lots of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on north side of Amity-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., and known as Nos. 127 and 129. Lots each about 25x100 feet.

WEST 19TH-ST.—The first-class three-story brownstone house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 16. The house is 21.8x54 feet, has all modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 23 feet in depth.

7TH-AV.—Five four-story brick houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of 7th-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 41st-st., Nos. 489, 491, 493, 495 and 497 7th-av. Houses contain modern improvements.

WEST 40TH-ST.—Two four-story brick dwelling-houses and lots on north side of 40th-st., commencing 67 feet east of 7th-av., and adjoining the last-described property, known as Nos. 115 and 117.

42D-ST.—Three vacant lots on the south side of 42d-st., commencing 100 feet west of 9th-av., each 25x100 feet.

10TH-AV.—Four lots situate on the west side of 10th-av., commencing on the southwest corner of 40th-st., each 25.1½x100 feet.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

WILLIAM S. THORNE,
JOHN W. THORNE,
THOMAS W. THORNE,
CHARLES R. THORNE.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS. A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, at 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 4TH AND 5TH AVS., 115TH, 119TH, 120TH AND 120TH STS., AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STORE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 56 CHAMBERS-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John M. Knox, Esq., Trustee:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The four-story brown-stone front store and lease of lot No. 56 Chambers-st., between Broadway and Church-st. The lease is from Grace Church; ground rent $600 per annum, and all taxes and assessments. Present term expires May 1, 1873; lease contains covenants of renewal for 21 years at appraised rent, or payment of appraised value of building. The property is rented to May 1, 1869, at $3,700 per annum, payable monthly in advance. Lot 25x75 feet.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OFFICE furniture, pianos, silver plated ware, &c.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 107 Liberty-st., a large and varied stock of goods removed for convenience of sale, which will be absolute. Catalogues at sale.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 252 and 254 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in two years' less time with a better character and a better education than from the public schools.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855,
Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau,
To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent and exchange School properties.
Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE.
All wanting Teachers should see Teachers' Bulletin. Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.,
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 176th-st. Boarding School for boys; French, language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 812 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 3. For circulars, address the Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 8, 1869. P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, A MEMber of the school of Design, will give instruction to a few more pupils, at their homes, in drawing and water colors. Address A. D. H., Post Office Box No. 1,132, New-York.

TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes to make an engagement, either in a school or private family, as teacher of the English branches. Address A. O., Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH IN A school for young boys. Apply at No. 124 East 24th-st., before 12 o'clock Saturday or Monday.

THE AMERICAN PAPER BAG COMPANY, No. 176 Washington-st., manufacture all sizes of machine-made paper bags, and offer them for sale at the lowest rates.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand.

GEO. E. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and state taxes, payable in common stock on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free from Government tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox.

CHAS. H. ROSES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, will be paid upon the common stock of this Company on the 15th February next, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the books on the 23d inst.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on Tuesday, the 16th proximo, at 10 A. M.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER Cent., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 6.

Six per Cent. Interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 3, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable Feb. 1, 1869, free of Government tax. Stockholders holding certificates issued at New-York will be paid at the office of the "United States Trust Company of New-York," No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 18 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 166 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.

Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 18, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopen 1st February next.

GEO. M. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their representatives on demand.

CHARLES SAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 (Five) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

R. BOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.

WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec.   PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. S. KELLER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIficate No. 11,698, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on its back to E. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty Dollars Reward will be paid for its return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND no questions asked, by TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway, for the recovery of a pair of diamond cluster ear-rings, supposed to have been lost during Christmas week. Each ear-ring contained nine stones in enameled and gold setting.

LOST—CAR DETECTIVE SHIELD NO. 23. Please return to Ninth Precinct Police Station, No. 94 Charles-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. ABBOT, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and JOHN LANE, of Ritchfield, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition and upon the petition of each of them; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY BRUCE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY—NORTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At Troy, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES W. DODGE, of Troy, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JUSTIN KELLOGG, Assignee, &c.

ja23-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE K. CHASE, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George K. Chase, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1868.

HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
No. 52 Broadway.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of December, 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LAZARUS LEWINE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SELAH ELEVE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIGMUND ABELES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 23 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. COTTEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE E. SOBOTT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NELSON S. ODELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Nelson S. Odell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Franklin W. Brooks, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of January, 1869.

ANDREW J. ROGERS, Assignee,
No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Bell and Robert Yelverton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES H. OLNEY, Assignee,
No. 14 New-st.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Simeon Abrahams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

R. M. SAMTER, Assignee,
No. 16 Murray-st.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cornelius Kelly, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
New-York City.

o9-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. MEAD, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. Mead, of the town of Thompson, in the County of Sullivan and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Monticello, N. Y., the 29th day of December A. D., 1868.

JOHN A. THOMPSON,
of Monticello, N. Y., Assignee.

ja9-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BARNETT and AUGUSTUS F. SHEPARD bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Barnett, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and Augustus F. Shepard, of the City of New-Orleans, in the Parish of New-Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petitions by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, 8th day of January, 1869.

EBEN. R. SAMPSON, Assignee.

ja9-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that we have filed our final accounts as Trustees of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, in said Court, and that on the 9th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, we shall apply to said Court, at the Chambers thereof, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, for the settlement of our said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Trustees of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Yours, &c.

ADOLPH STRAUSS,
CHARLES PAULSON,
ABRAHAM WORMSER, } Trustees.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1869.

MYER STERN, Assignee.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys for Assignee.

ja16-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD L. DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa*

NO. 1,949.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW G. DICKINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew G. Dickinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of January, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. [illegible]

ja23-law3wSa*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES M. CROMMELIEN, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KONIGSBERG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WARREN S. CRANDALL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 23, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CURTIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by William H. Curtis, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James A. Burtus, Jr., of the village of Middletown, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. GRAVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin A. Graves, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress, of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BODENHAMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Bodenhamer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 22d day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY H. BUSH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Anthony H. Bush, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT B. STRONG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Albert B. Strong, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. DRAKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by John C. Drake, of the town of Cochecton, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH HORTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Jeremiah Horton, of the town of Blooming Grove, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 21, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HEINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 363.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Heins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law-3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HURXTHAL and CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the day of 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Hurxthal and Charles Barnum, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1869.

ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
No. 39 Pine-st., N. Y.

ja23-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI DURYEA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja23-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER L. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Oliver L. Ferris, of the town of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has carried on business at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 22d day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
No. 229 Broadway, City of New-York.

ja23-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Alexander Levy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868.

PHILIP W. KOOPER, Assignee.

ja23-law3wSa*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-ST., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M., 2½ P. M. Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach the closing sermon before the Sunday School Convention at 7½ P. M. Subject—"Parents."

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES, SUNDAY, JAN. 24.

NEW-YORK—Church in 35th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—The Lord's Second Coming.

HARLEM—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., 7½ P. M., by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq. Subject—The Doctrines of the New Church.

GREENPOINT—Continental Hall, Franklin-av., 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. AGER. Subject—The Spiritual World.

JERSEY CITY—Cooper's Hall, 3½ P. M., by Rev. C. GILES. Subject—Life in the Spiritual World.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN SPAIN.—A MEETing of the friends of the American Tract Society, to consider the work of circulating its Christian literature in Spain, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 24, at St. George's Church. Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Rector, Rutherford-place, corner East 16th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting statements will be made by Rev. J. C. FLETCHER of his personal observations among the Protestant Christians of Spain, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. WM. ADAMS, Dr. TYNG, Dr. GANSE, and others.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday school from 2½ to 3½ o'clock P. M., followed by singing and addresses. Mr. VAN METER having returned yesterday from a most interesting visit to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, visiting their institutions and addressing large meetings of earnest Christian workers, he will give an account of his visit on SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF the cause of Free and Open Churches will be held in the basement of St. Ann's Free Church, in West 18th-st., near 5th-av., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock. This meeting is held under the auspices of the Free and Open Church Association, to afford both the clergy and laity an opportunity for a public expression of their sentiments on this important subject.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Hebrew Christian Brotherhood, meetings are held every LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Astor-place, where Hebrew Christians relate their conversions. The true teachings of the Bible are compared with the doctrine of the Jewish Church and Jesus of Nazareth set forth as the Messiah. All are invited.

COURSE OF SERMONS FOR ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE.—The third sermon in this course will be delivered by Rev. W. R. NICHOLSON, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, in St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of St. Barnabas' House.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. L. W. BACON. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—SUNDAY, Jan. 24, 1869; service 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE preaches morning and evening. Subject in the morning—Character and Conversion of St. Paul. In the evening—The Bible and the Church.

WOMAN'S WORK IN CITY MISSIONS.—A public meeting in behalf of the New-York City Female Missionary Society, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 4th-av., corner of 22d-st. Addresses by Rev. GEORGE WASHBURN, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and Rev. Dr. CROSBY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHing in the Large Hall every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the most eminent preachers of Liberal Christianity. All who desire to hear a reasonable, credible and devout teaching of Christian faith and duty are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children; strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock. Essay by Rev. WM. T. SABINE. Subject—Our American Sunday. Young men particularly invited.

L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of Philadelphia, delivers the next discourse of the series on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church on 5th-av., corner 29th-st. Young men cordially invited. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—The Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M.; will deliver the third of his afternoon lectures on "Family Relationships." Subject—The Bible Law for the Christian Child.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., at 7½ P. M. The Sunday School Temperance meeting will be held at 3 P. M., with addresses by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and others. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—The Resurrection of Damnation. Evening—How much are we indebted to Roman Catholics for the Bible?

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, corner Waverley-place and West 11th-st., SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The usual prayer meeting services after the evening sermon. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. L. R. WELLS. Evening subject—The Millennium. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. Mr. STEVENS. Seats free. All are invited.

LAY PREACHING EVERY SUNDAY at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., at 3½, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 301 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Speakers next SUNDAY—In Broome-st., Mr. J. W. STEVENS; in 3d-av., Mr. J. M. HUNTER. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. McCKRON, WILL preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and all are cordially invited. Seats provided for all who come.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission of the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Service on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

VISITORS TO THE CITY WILL FIND SPECIAL attention at the "Church of the Strangers," Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square, two blocks west of New-York Hotel. To-morrow, CHARLES F. DEEMS, D.D., is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON at 7½ P. M.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector.—Free Episcopal services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WEST 33D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, between 8th and 7th avs., Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. N. B. BALDWIN will preach EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers provided with seats. Galleries are always free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M., by Rev. E. V. LAWRENCE. Prayer meeting, at 3. Sunday School at 9 and at 2. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS.—Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—False Prophets and their Teachings.

MRS. S. A. BYRNES WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Sociable, Friday evening at 7½.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning sermon—The Immortality of the Soul.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER of 5th-av. and 10th-st.—Next SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. BANCROFT will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Assistant Bishop of Virginia at 3½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 22d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible-class at 9; preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sunday school at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church, 6th-av. and 34th-st., will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FORTY SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—God willing, services SUNDAY by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Evening—Discourse on The Young Called For by Our Times.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER 31ST-ST. AND 10th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Class at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. DR. S. S. COMEY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 35th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH IN THE Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANIES MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST, VIZ:

La Normandie, Capt. Lamaze, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 2 P.M.
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River on Jan. 30.

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, SATURDAY, Jan. 30
PEREIRE, ... Poursin, SATURDAY, Feb. 6
St. LAURENT, ... Roussan, SATURDAY, Feb. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wines):
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
Other accounts for berths or passports.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Arrangements can be made to go overland from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel; baggage passes through Custom-house and sealed.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morris-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. Passage or freight apply at office on board.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COPE ASHER, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA ..... Jan. 20 | RUSSIA ..... Feb. 10
ISLA DE CUBA ..... Jan. 27 | CHINA ..... Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN ..... Feb. 3 | SOUTH AMERICA ..... Feb. 24

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin ..... $140 | Second Cabin $80
Cabin to Paris $145
Steerage $30
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE BROOKLYN LINE
Favorite Clyde-built Steam ships are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 3 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA ..... Jan. 23 | EUROPA ..... Feb. 13
SANTINA ..... Jan. 30 | INDIA ..... Feb. 20
COLUMBIA ..... Feb. 6 | ..... Feb. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $85.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145 and $155.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Havre, Paris, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
NEBRASKA ..... Jan. 27, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN ..... Feb. 3, at 11 A.M.
NEVADA ..... Feb. 10, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA ..... Feb. 17, at 11 A.M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 10 Broadway.
WILLIAM F. GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For steerage passage at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI ..... Jan. 28 | PALMYRA ..... Feb. 4
TARIFA ..... Jan. 31 | ALGERIA ..... Feb. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin ..... $80, Gold.
Steerage ..... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Captain Cousins, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
ANCHOR LINE.
The steamship IOWA, Capt. HEDDERWICK, will sail on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, for above port direct. For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-Green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P.M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax) ..... Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Jan. 30, 9 A.M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P.M.
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin ..... $100 | Steerage ..... $30 and 35
To London ..... 105 | To London ..... 35 and 40
To Paris ..... 110 | To Paris ..... 40 and 45
Halifax ..... 20 | Halifax 20
St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer ..... 25 | St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatches a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 4th of each month, will be in time to make necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 6 Wall-st.
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 2 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$225 $200 $150 $75
Steamers at the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON the 9th, 19th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 24—CITY OF NEWCASTLE, Capt. COMBS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. W. H. WEST.
FEB. 9—CITY OF SYDNEY, Capt. COMBS, connecting with NEVADA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. H. HALEY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 21st of every month:
MERSEREAUX, Capt. S. V. TREDERICK, Jan. 21.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. S. L. TINKELPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. CHAS. H. SPOONER, March 21.
These splendid steamships call touch at Pernambuco and call at St. Thomas, Para, Paramaribo, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
M. S. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
ALPS, Capt. J. Lewis, SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
A. G. PHELPS, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. No new receipts. Insurance guaranteed lowest and at par on cotton. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 12 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known steamship
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M.
RAPIDAN follows ..... Jan. 30.
GIENVILLE follows ..... Feb. 6.
DE SOTO follows ..... Feb. 13.
Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rockport, Texas, Mobile, Ala., and to all points of the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 29 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, &c.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION NO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 3 Wall-st.
Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
HAVANA, Comm. Sid Mason ..... Jan. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams ..... Feb. 4
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Brunt ..... Feb. 11
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHELDEN, Jr., President,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Warren-st., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 23
GEO. WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 30
Freight taken for St. Louis, Nashville and Cincinnati at through rates.
Insurance guaranteed equal to any other line.
For freight or passage apply to the agents, H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 6 Wall-st.

HAVANA, SPAIN AND VERA CRUZ.
Full New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line.
The new steamship MANHATTAN, Capt. C. H. Harris, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A.M. Passage to Havana, $35, currency. For freight passage apply to
F. ALLENDER & SON, No. 4 Barclay-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN a comfortable furnished front room, with board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; first-class location. Address with references, A. C. C., Box No. 89 Post-Office.

A LADY OCCUPYING A MODERN HOUSE near Irving Hall and the Academy of Music will let a portion of her house—a drawing-room, with or without board. Apply at No. 128 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER of 8th-st., one block from Broadway—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; excellent table; terms reasonable.

A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY RESIDING in Madison-ave. will receive two or three young gentlemen, with breakfast. Address HAMPDEN, Box No. 111 Times Office.

A LARGE SECRET ROOM ON THE fourth floor, facing south, to let with board. Also, a large room, very suitable for a dentist's office. Apply at No. 17 West 24th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to a single gentleman; terms moderate; private; Apply at No. 60 Greenwich-st.

NO. 50 WEST 13TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished room, on second floor, to let, with breakfast; board, to a gentleman and wife; references required.

NO. 58 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; references given and required.

NO. 24 EAST 22D-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—A rare opportunity for one or two gentlemen of strictly quiet habits, with board, in a private family, by immediate application.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT parlor room, with heater for two, $25 a week; the children's meals; fine hall room, $8; in the first-class house No. 104 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

BOARD AT HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife desire to obtain board on the west side of Harlem in a private family. Address, stating terms, HARLEM, Box No. 4,262 Post-Office, N. Y.

NO. 152 EAST 50TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let, parlor and bedroom floors and two rooms; also, board for one or a small family if desired; references required.

PARLORS DESIRABLE ROOMS IN GOOD location, with or without board, apply at French Bakery, 73 West 8th-st.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF SHORT ROOMS (bedroom, parlor and breakfast), board, in No. 12 East 32d-st.; references required.

NO. 1,314 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR south of Madison-ave., large and elegantly furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—Beautiful large front room, neatly furnished; with board, if desired.

NO. 24 6TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND Fifth-square.—Large single room, with grate, on 2d floor, with board. Dinner, 6 P.M.

NO. 128 EAST 50TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartment, three rooms en suite, with excellent attendance, to let with or without board.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A pleasant home at 218 EAST 18TH-ST.—SEVERAL small rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board.

FIFTH-AVENUE—ROOMS, BEDROOMS, SUITE for single, with board; private tables if desired.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 9:30 A.M. Mail train for Greenport; 10 A.M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P.M., Greenport, Riverhead, Sag Harbor, Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P.M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with transit to Hempstead. Train leaves at 9 A.M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT Effect of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
6 A.M.—Express Train, Daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
9:30 A.M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.
10 A.M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
2:15 P.M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.
4 P.M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Chester and Otisville), Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P.M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
6:30 P.M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
8:45 P.M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
11 P.M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Satterlee, Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:40 and 9:15 A.M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:30 and 11 P.M. On Wednesday night a theater Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A.M., Way Train for Otisville. 1:45 P.M., for Paterson. 6:30 P.M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. 11 P.M., Emigrant and Way Train.—11 P.M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of cars, and in direct connections with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; and at Hoboken Depot, Jersey City.
WM. E. SARG, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, leaving Depot, corner of Chambers-st. and Hudson-river, the following trains will leave New-York as follows:
6 A.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge with sleeping cars attached, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or south Shore lines.
10 A.M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad, for Hudson, Pittsfield, etc., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P.M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-car attached to Albany.
6:45 P.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car through to Montreal without change. Also, New-York, through to Ogdensburg, without change, via Hous. W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad to Albany, and to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A.M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P.M., arriving in New-York at 9:20. Also, a Sunday train will leave Chatham at 4:30 P.M., (Leave, as 6 A.M.), and arrive at Millerton at 8:30 P.M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P.M., arriving at Chatham at 8:30 P.M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A.M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P.M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P.M. trains through to Monticello.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamships
NEW YORK or OLD COLONY
Leaves Pier No. 2 North River foot of Murray-st., at 5 P.M. daily. Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A.M., and arrive in Boston at 9:30 A.M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or can remain undisturbed on board, and take 7:45 A.M. train, and arrive in Boston at half-past business hours.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N.Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Mail-steamer Steamer
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. Wm. M. Jones, Capt. Geo. S. Bull,
Plant Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P.M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, and at the Company's office.
Freedom Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 31, Stonington dock, foot of Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:45 and 11 P.M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 17 AND 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE WEST INDIES AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, O. RUDDICK, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 2 P.M., from Pier No. 9 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Insurance on Charleston (SAVERY & CO.) forwarded free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 10 William-st.

THE STEAMSHIP MAGNOLIA will sail on the following
THURSDAY:
NORFOLK AND FORTRESS MONROE MAIL Steamship Company's steamer, HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P.M. on FRIDAY, 22d inst. All former facilities afforded to shippers in collecting claims, drawbacks, etc.
J. E. BABY, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
Proprietor ..... Mr. JAMES GEE.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869,
with a new and original Comedy, in two Acts, by Mr. John Brougham, entitled
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, GEO. STODDART, C. PARKER, J. LAWRENCE, EDMUND GARIE and Miss ANDREWS.
AFTER THE COMEDY,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
WILL MAKE A FEW REMARKS
To be followed by the Burlesque and original Burlesque, by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.
Containing an unmerciful, yet just, but, the critics hope, not unfavorable reflection upon the foolishness and notabilities of the past year, including among other miscellaneous matter, sundry, and various and unpublishable infinitesimals upon existing patents.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:
PART FIRST—ALLEGORICAL GROUP: NEW-YORK INDIVIDUALITIES.
MANHATTA, the favorite daughter of Gotamites, by her union with a highly respectable Dutch settler named Mein Amsterdam, proprietor of all the subsequent generations of Gotamites, presents patronymic individuality embodied in Gotamite Individuality.
Miss ANNIE FIRMIN
BROOKLYNA, the oldest of her numerous family, a remarkably forward young lady, prominent in her dress, and in holding her forty little brothers, with her, and thus the means to circle ..... Miss LYLLI
NEW-JERSEY, daughter of Manhattan's second family, having been unfortunately born out of the Union, not being in complete communion with her sisters.
Miss E. MAHOR
NORTH RIVERO, a Street individual, whose certificate of character consists in his running south-east, or character consists in his running south-east, or shallow in spots, but sound in the main ..... Mr. SHERRY
EAST RIVERO, the Junior of Rob Gates, rather shallow in spots, but sound in the main ..... Mr. PRIOR
MISS FASHION, from Paris, Manhattan's dear friend, general dealer in dashing day goods, shoes and diamonds, and other indispensable necessities to the discontolate people who have ..... Miss EFFIE OSBORN
PUBLIC OPINION, the Great "Sir Oracle" of social life, whose judgment wise men venture, lest they and their wives ..... Miss ADELAIDE GIRTON
MELPOMENE, an old and much neglected melancholy muse, who has seen better days, and brags about them, which one has every right to do, poor soul ..... Mrs. PRIOR
CAPTAIN JINKS, of the Naval Executive, a motley compound of Jack Tar and Jack Ass ..... Mr. GIRTON
MUSICAL SCIRICAL AND VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
FIRST SUBJECT—"THE EMERALD RING."
DEDLIGHT, the Villain ..... Mr. C. EDMONDS
MIKE, the Avenger ..... Mr. CORRIE CROSBIE
GERALDINE, the Persecuted ..... Miss WILSON
MAGGIE, the Persecutor ..... Miss MARIA MARLIN
SECOND SUBJECT—"BARBE BLEUE" "AFTER DARK."
BARBE BLEUE ..... Mr. A. MATTHISON
BOULOTTE ..... Miss AMES
THE "ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE," Hoosiers wanderers, appalled spectators and Blackfriars Arches graduates, in support of the above.
THIRD SUBJECT—"THE FOXES REST" "HUMPTY DUMPTY," the illimitable, Mr. CORRIE CROSBIE, as usual, in support of the above, and for Mr. GROSS' HARLEQUIN the Vagrant ..... Mr. ALEXANDER
FOURTH SUBJECT—"A PLATE OF SOUFFLE A LA MODE."
QUEEN ELIZABETH RISTORI ..... Mrs. PRIOR
STOUT, the Lachrymose ..... Mr. CHARLES HALE
GUESSONGE, the Indecisive ..... Mr. J. LAMB
DEBONGE, the Invisible ..... Mrs. LIZZY ECKHARDT
TYDELEN ..... Mr. A. MATTHISON
TYDELENESSES ..... Miss LIZZY ECKHARDT and Miss CLARA ESTHER.
FIFTH SUBJECT—"THE LANCASHIRE LASSES," A FAIRY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON, Mr. G. C. EDMONDS.
DICK, the Slipper ..... Mr. H. PECK
SIXTH SUBJECT—"THE MAN AT THE WHEEL."
IXION, the Immortal ..... Miss CLARA ESTHER
IXIONA, the Irresistible ..... Miss MELLE ESTHER
MERCURY, the Irrepressible ..... Miss AMES
MINERVA, The Impregnable ..... Mr. HURLEY
"BIG BEN" ..... Mr. CHARLES HALE
GRANDE DUCHESSE, No. 1 ..... Miss EFFIE OSBORN
GRANDE DUCHESSE, No. 2 ..... Miss LIZZY ECKHARDT
FIRST, the Embarrassed ..... Mr. A. MATTHISON
EIGHTH, the Ghost—THE DEEP SEA DEPOS.
NEPTUNE, Conductor of the Ocean Telegraph ..... H. GRAY
Surrounded by submarine operators, all During Bolles, Somers by C. J. HAWTHORNE, L. DUFLOOQ and MARSTON.
Leader of Orchestra ..... Mr. H. ECKHARDT
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 8 P.M.
Box Office open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle Chairs, (secured,) $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1; Second Balcony, (secured,) 75 cents.
Admission, 75 cents; to Second Circle, 50 cents.
Private Boxes, (holding from 4 to 12) $10 and $12.
JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE—OPENING NIGHT.
Reserved seats for the above can be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
All parties who have ordered boxes and seats will please call before 12 M. on Saturday, or forfeit their claim to the same.
Boxes and seats can be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, No. 114 Broadway.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Corner of Sixteenth-st. and 11th-av.
Fred. ROBERT VON HOELLBRECHWEITS LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ARTS.
By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others.
THE FOURTH AND LAST LECTURE, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8.
Admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Christern, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Gen. Samuel Ruggles's Office, No. 104 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

GRACE CHAPEL.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.
Jan. 24 to 31, at 7½ o'clock every evening.
SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION AND DISCUSSION:
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23—Sunday School Jubilee.
1—In the Parish, Rev. G. F. Seymour, D.D.
2—In Mission Work, Rev. A. T. Twing, D.D.
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 24—Closing Sermon, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D.
In the absence of the Bishop, Rev. W. F. Morgan, D.D., has consented to preside. Addresses positively limited to 10 minutes, that all who desire SATURDAY EVENINGS of Jan. 23, 30 and Feb. 6, 1869, in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union. Tickets can be obtained at the Curator's office.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION FOR a respectable young woman; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; or chamebmaid and laundress, or fine washer; good references, City or country. Apply at No. 238 4th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND position, a situation in her family, or where she is an invalid; children, if young, an inducement; best of references given and required. Address Mrs. B., Box No. 3,359 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress, take care of children, do dress work, &c., or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 121 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE CAPABLE woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or would like to wait on an invalid lady; the best City references. Call for two days at No. 1,259 Broadway, near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH young woman, well recommended from her last place in the City, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; is a very competent young woman. Apply at No. 359 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 346 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH person, a situation as competent cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; good City references. Can be seen at 425 6th-av., in the bakery, near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; one who understands fluting and can bring the best City references. Apply at No. 1,267 Broadway, corner 32d-st., near the hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl in an American family to do general housework. Apply at No. 145 Hester-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen as No. 120 East 4th-st. for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, FIRST-class in private family by a young Englishman, a thoroughly competent servant with the very highest personal references; speaks German. Address WALTER, Box 169 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is willing to take charge of a road team; in town or country; is an experienced man and can be well recommended. Address R. H., No. 303 4th-av., in harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, of four experience in the City; good years of age; has been last place. Unit be addressed COACHMAN, No. 8 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PETROLEUM refiner, 15 per cent; being eight years in the business; good references. Call at No. 142 West 4th-st., New-York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desired a position requiring trust; good references; salary moderate. Address T., Box No. 110 Times Office.

LAW—POSITION WANTED BY AN EXPEerienced managing clerk, admitted; views moderate. Address C. H. E., Box No. 111 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A MAN OF ENTERPRISE WANTED to open a free loan office for Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in each of the Southern States, Canada and Pacific Coast. Large profits and conscientious unexceptionable; no small concern. Those who wish can call and see the remarkable cures performed by scores of people every day, at No. 110 Chatham-Square, New-York, or address E. L. WOLCOTT, No. 110 Chatham-square, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERIcan YEAR BOOK for 1868. This is a volume of 800 pages, which every mechanic, farmer, and professional man will want. Price $2 50. Agents earning books are now ready. Apply to O. D. CASE & CO. Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESpectable girl, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; must be well recommended; good wages paid. Address No. 810 West 53d-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress, with City references. Apply at No. 141 West 43d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIELLI'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... JARRETT & PALMER
(FORMERLY PIKE'S)
JAMES FIKE, JR. ..... PROPRIETOR
FRENCH OPERA.
Adolph Sherwin ..... Manager
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
LA PERICHOLE. LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
Overe Boufflé, in three acts, by A. Offenbach.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE ABOVE EVER WITNESSED.
MLLE. IRMA ..... as ..... La PERICHOLE
M. LUJAC ..... as ..... PIQUILLO
M. LEDDO ..... as ..... VICEROY
Received with the greatest enthusiasm and greatest applause. Twenty-first night, Jan. 25, 1869, that TWELVE ENCORES EVERY NIGHT.
EVERY EVENING. LA PERICHOLE.
Seats can be secured for every evening and the matinee six days in advance, at the Box Office of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th-st. and 6th-av., and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT TWO.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Sixteenth Night of Mlle. Aimée's Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera Bouffe, Offenbach's Delicious Creation, Jan. 25, 1869, Production of the Grand Opera

ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Legislature till Monday—New Bills Relating to New-York—Continued Grumbling Over the Committees—Contested Seats, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22, 1869.

Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day till Monday night. The Senate held a brief Executive Session before adjournment, and confirmed another batch of notaries. In the Assembly a dozen or more new bills were introduced and referred. Relating to New-York was one from Mr. BURNS for the erection of a new market west of Tenth-avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and another from the same gentleman for the "better protection of the civil and religious rights of minors." The design of this last bill is to check the rivalry and proselytism alleged to be practiced by the various charitable societies of the City that seek out and take charge of orphan children. It provides that the name, age, parentage, birth place, &c., of every child entering these institutions shall be recorded in a book, which shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours, and imposes a penalty for changing the name of any child to avoid identification as the author of the bill alleges has been frequently done in the past. Mr. BERGEN also offered a resolution which, at his request, was laid over for the appointment of a Committee to draft a plan to restore New-York City to her ancient rights and rid her of the "irresponsible and demoralizing" commissions under whose rule he and Gov. HOFFMAN, (see the message,) thinks she suffers so grievously. As Mr. BERGEN was left off the standing Committee by the Speaker he will probably be put on the Committee to draft the "plan" aforesaid—provided his resolution passes.

Mr. MURPHY called up his resolution, (laid on the table yesterday,) for the appointment of the mulatto, STEPHEN MYERS, as an extra doorkeeper. MURPHY appears to take a great interest in MYERS, which fact, in connection with the Celtic origin of the two names, has given rise to the suspicion that there may be a relationship between the parties. GARRISON, the brilliant country Chairman of the Committee on Cities, gave new life to the elegant joke at the expense of poor MYERS, by moving an amendment that he be appointed "Superintendent of Ventilation." Mr. HUSTED put a stop to what a portion of the House seemed to consider rare fun, by moving to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried and the House adjourned.

THE COMMITTEES.

There continues to be a good deal of growling over the construction of the committees, and there will probably be some alterations made next week. JACOBS, of Kings, is not at all satisfied with the way he was scratched off at the last moment from the Committee on Cities, and makes out a case of point blank lying, or a violation of a positive pledge—which is considered the same thing here—against the Speaker. As JACOBS is the best parliamentarian, if not the ablest man on the opposition side, it is desirable that he should be pacified, or he will give Mr. YOUNGLOVE a good deal of bother before the session is through. The plan at present is said to be to get Mr. LABAU, who has the Chairmanship of one important Committee, to resign his place on Cities in favor of JACOBS; but as the majority of the Assembly have no particular desire to help the new Speaker out of the dilemmas into which he has got himself by his partisan muddling over the Committees, it is doubtful whether any changes will be acceded to. The two gentlemen (MURPHY and BERGEN) who were left out altogether by the Speaker, and who are among the most gentlemanly and least objectionable men in the opposition, do not regard the excuse of Mr. YOUNGLOVE that it was an "oversight" as at all complimentary, and express no wish to have it rectified.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committees will get to work next week, when it is expected that legislation will commence in good earnest. The Committee on Contested Seats will enter upon their investigations immediately. There are five contestants—four in New-York City and one on Staten Island. Three of the contestants are Republicans, contesting the seats of Democrats, and two are Democrats, contesting the seats of other Democrats. The Committee is one of the best in the Assembly, and the character of its members is a sufficient guarantee of fairness in the investigations. W. W. HEEKMAN, a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, and among the ablest of the new members, is Chairman, and Messrs. SELKREG of Tompkins, CONANT of Suffolk, SMITH of Oswego, and MOSELEY of Kings make up the balance of the Committee.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 22.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr GENET introduced a bill naming as corporators of the proposed Yorkville Savings Bank, in the City of New-York: JOHN GILLAHAN, JOHN MCQUADE, FRANCIS J. TOURNEY, EDWARD A. MOORE, JOHN MARTIN and others.

Mr. LILLIE introduced a bill to change the name of the Lillie Safe and Iron Company to the Minerval Vale Iron and Safe Works.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed the following Notaries Public for New-York: Edwin F. Corey, Michael J. Miller, Menzo Dieffendorf, Wm. S. Brinckerhoff, Wm. Barker, Joseph B. Coe, John L. Slingerland, John A. Godford, John A. Foley, Wm. Irwin, David G. Acee, Nicholas Fish, Robert Harrison, Edward S. Crinch, John Fetirstoh, George Montague, George Hoffman.

The Speaker presented the reports of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissioner of Quarantine.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH—To provide for laying out a public park in Albany.

By Mr. BARKER—Relative to highway taxes in Hamilton County.

By Mr. HODGES—To provide for paving Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—To release lands to SUSAN QUINN.

By Mr. WRIGHT—To authorize towns in Monroe County to offer rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

By Mr. BURNS—For the better protection of religious and civil rights of minors. Also, in relation to a public market in New-York. Also, to amend the Militia laws.

By Mr. BURNS—Relative to the East Side Railway.

By Mr. HOYT—To amend the charter of Saratoga Springs. Also, appointing Water Commissioners.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE, for Mr. LABAU—For the construction of new county buildings in Warrensburg. Also, to incorporate the Sons of Temperance in the Eastern Grand Division.

By Mr. KIERNAN—For a public market in the Twenty-first Ward of New-York City.

By Mr. RAY—For the removal of Genesee College.

By Mr. KIMBALL—To authorize the Canal Commissioners of the Eastern Division and State Engineer to improve the Albany basin.

By Mr. CLARK—Relative to the poor expenses of Kings County.

By Mr. SMITH, of Oswego—Providing for the creation of a Board of Education, consisting of eight members, who shall succeed to the powers and duties of the present Board of Regents and Superintendent of Public Instruction, the present Superintendent to be Secretary of the Board for two years. It also provides new regulations for the distribution of the public library moneys and for the visitation and examination of colleges and academies in the State.

By Mr. SOWER—To amend the charter of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the laws relative to the supply of water for the City of Binghamton, Broome County.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Presentation and Dinner by the Employes of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Last evening the employes of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company of New-Jersey, to the number of about seventy-five, assembled at the Restaurant de Bresi, in Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, and presented Col. A. BERTHOUD, the retired General Superintendent of the road, with an elegant and costly gold watch and chain, as a mark of their esteem. The presentation address was delivered by Hon. A. O. EVANS, late Speaker of the Assembly, who in the course of his remarks made mention of the fact that so carefully had the Colonel administered the affairs of the road in his department that during the entire term of service—about two and a half years—not an accident had occurred where the railroad employes could be justly charged therewith. The recipient of the gift responded in appropriate terms, thanking his friends for their kind remembrance of him. The speechmaking having been concluded, a rich and bounteous feast of good things was enjoyed by the company, Mr. [illegible] MONFORD presiding, and the proceedings were kept up until an early morning hour.

Organization of a German Republican General Committee.

The Radical wing of the German Republicans, heretofore represented by the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, perfected on Thursday night, at Arion Hall, a permanent organization, under the name of "German Republican General Committee." This General Committee is composed of five delegates from each Assembly District, and of five delegates of the German "Boys in Blue." The following officers were elected:

President, Hon. Sigismund Kaufmann; First Vice-President, Henry Mess; Second Vice-President, Lawrence Lehmeier; Recording Secretary, Charles Wirth; Corresponding Secretary, Paul Schmidler; Treasurer, Benjamin Lehmayer.

"American Ideals"—Lecture by Josiah P. Quincy, Esq.

The first of two lectures, under the auspices of the Sixth Universalist Society, (Church of Our Saviour,) was delivered last evening, at TRENOR's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, by JOSIAH P. QUINCY, Esq., of Massachusetts.

The lecturer selected as his subject, "American Ideals," in opening which he said: We listen sometimes to the music of the spheres until, in the growing enchantment, we cease to reflect from whence it comes or whither it leads. 'Tis well, however, and profitable sometimes, to stop and reflect on the goal to which as a people we tend, and that toward which we ought to aspire. He then delineated in an interesting manner the three great ideals which in our day form the goal of American ambition. To some, Paris is heaven. The mother devoid of womanly sense, and her daughter, as if by family instinct, are insatiable for the empty pageants of fashion which the gay French capital affords, while the snobbish son is no less enchanted with the idleness of the boulevard, the café, and card table. To all of them democratic America is vulgar and commonplace, and altogether unworthy of people of refined taste. Here the lecturer entered into a minute picture of Paris during the exciting days of December, '51, displaying, in anything but attractive colors, the process whereby the outrushing of democratic ideas was summarily suppressed, and Paris, morally and materially, was made subservient to melted royalty, and fashion, glittering to the eye, but hollow, dangerous, and doubtfully moral.

He then referred briefly to the second class—those who think their sole duty consists in accumulating wealth, filling in a quiet unostentatious way the duties of life, and such political offices as they may happen to attain, in fact doing as they say, about as near right as they can. These are never likely to do much hurt to any, for whatever may have been said to the contrary, there is no country on earth where wealth has less influence.

From these he passed to that class which, while highest in their ideals, was at the same time the nation's foundation. These were the men of high moral and intellectual culture, and women, too. These could rarely be found in political offices, yet they governed none the less; and whoever may, by the restless and uncertain waves of political excitement, be thrown upward in the scale of civil government, this moral and intellectual leaven, which has become an indispensable part of our national growth, combined with an incorruptible Press, will ever steady our advance toward the true goal of American ambition.

In England he had watched the passing panorama of her aristocracy, and then been taken to the by-streets to look at her dangerous classes. To them the toiling mass was the dangerous class; the dangerous class with us is that to which he just referred. In conclusion, he contrasted NAPOLEON crushing democracy in 1851, and HENRY WARD BEECHER standing forth as her champion in England in 1863; and who, by the accident of the times, ceased for the moment to be a preacher of the Gospel, while he stood forth a living illustration of the true American Democrat, pointing with the finger of living faith to that goal of high moral, yet simple and pure political and personal dignity, toward which it alone becomes the true American citizen to aspire.

The Railroad Companies and the Snow in the Streets.

The use of snow-plows on the city railroads to remove snow from the tracks is certainly necessary, but in the narrower streets this usage has become a very serious annoyance to those who dwell in the houses or do business in the stores adjoining, and frequent conflicts between the railroad managers and the aggrieved parties have resulted during this season. The plows, it is complained, push the snow-heaps into the gutters or upon the sidewalks, and, in many instances, cast the slush into the areas, and against the front walls and windows of neighboring buildings.

Considerable trouble has been occasioned during the past few days on this account, between the employes of the Forty-second-street Railroad Company and the residents of Thirty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. Immediately after the recent snow-storm had ceased the Company set to work at that point, as elsewhere on the route, and with a plow threw the snow in heaps into the gutters, which rendered it impossible for carriages or other vehicles to reach the sidewalks.

Enraged at the conduct of the railroad men, the citizens joined together and purchasing a rival plow and team, they deliberately cleared their gutters, casting the snow upon the tracks again. The Railroad Company hearing of this, dispatched fifty laborers with shovels, to clear the tracks once more, which they did, and the result was almost a fight with the householders, who felt that a repetition of the annoyance to which they were subjected, was unpardonable and unbearable. High words ensued between the opponents, but the Police prevented any physical violence either way.

Yesterday matters were quite, but the trouble will doubtless be revived with the next snow-fall.

Liquor Tobacco Lecture by Dr. Peaslee.

Dr. PEASLEE delivered a very interesting lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, last evening, on the injurious effects of liquor and tobacco. The lecture having, happily, but little application to the gentler sex, the audience was composed exclusively of the lords of creation. This lecture was the second of a course which Dr. PEASLEE has inaugurated for the special benefit of young men. The lecturer, in opening, said he did not propose to follow the usual track of persons who treat of these subjects, and treat them in an extreme manner, either in favor of or against the use of alcoholic drinks and tobacco. He did not agree with the man who spoke of smoking as a "cigar with fire at one end and a fool at the other," nor with old MAGENDIE, when he declared that tobacco was the best of all things. The Doctor then took up the proposition that alcohol is nourishing, and demonstrated scientifically and analytically that it is not, and showing that in no instance does a single drop of alcohol ever become any part of the tissues. He in the same manner combated the idea that alcohol gives strength or aids digestion. The action of these subtile poisons upon the organs of vitality and intellect was explained in a manner that made the truths announced perfectly comprehensible to every mind. Alcohol, he said, is a stimulant when taken in small doses, and a narcotic with most fearful consequences when taken in large doses, producing paralysis, coma and death. The lecturer commanded the most profound attention throughout.

Workingwomen's Association.

A regular meeting of the Workingwomen's Association took place last evening, at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute. In the absence of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, the President, Mrs. CHARLOTTE J. LOZIER took the chair. The Committee on Lecture reported that they had received no definite replies to their applications to different lecturers to speak for the benefit of the Association. It was probable, however, that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mr. STEPHEN H. MASSETT would lecture.

Mrs. LOZIER said that Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER was to have reported on jails and prisons, but had not arrived. Mrs. LOZIER than spoke at some length, in a general way, upon the efforts and prospects of the Association.

It was then decided to hold the next meeting on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

Mr. TOMITY, a visitor, moved to rescind a vote of thanks which the meeting had just tendered to GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN for a letter of sympathy which he had sent, on account of his having, in a recent speech, called America "the land of the coward and the knave."

The motion was lost. The Association, it was said, was obliged to Mr. TRAIN for his good wishes, without reference to his opinions or sayings upon other subjects.

Mr. HILL, another visitor, being invited to speak, said a few words in regard to the progress of general society, after which the adjournment took place.

The Revenue from New-Jersey Railroads.

During the past fiscal year the transit duties paid into the Treasury of the State of New-Jersey were as follows: Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, $150,680 91; Delaware and Raritan Canal and Transportation Company, $78,186 80; New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $50,550 58; Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company, $79 06; Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company, $11 51. Total, $269,813 46. In 1867 these duties, including $36,774 41 due the previous year, were $268,269 96. Excess of 1868, $1,352 50.

Tax on capital paid in by corporations mentioned below were: Central Railroad Company, $88,540 40; Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $34,869 55; New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $36,437 80; Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, $1,240; Warren Railroad Company, $10,295 25. Total, $173,383 51. Total for 1867, $99,971 15. Increase in 1868, $13,411 66.

The Astor-Place Suicide.

In the case of JOHN FREY, the young German who shot himself through the head on Wednesday night in Astor-place, Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased came to this country a few months ago, and was in the employ of a Broadway commission house. On Wednesday he received some letters from Europe, which seemed to depress his spirits. At 6 P. M. he started for his home at No. 40 East Fourth-street, and it is supposed that he made all the necessary preparations, as his effects were all found packed up. He left a letter for his brother also, who is in the employ of STRASBURGER & NUHN, at No. 394 Broadway, in which he implored forgiveness, and gave some directions regarding the disposal of his property.

The Hudson County Boulevard.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders met at the Court-house in Hudson City yesterday, to consider the report of the Boulevard Commissioners. The report was presented at the last meeting of the Board, when an adjournment was made to yesterday. Upon the meeting of the Board, the report of the Commissioners was read, as also the bill which had been prepared by them for presentation to the Legislature. After the reading of the bill it was taken up by sections and debated by the members of the Board. A provision was incorporated prohibiting the establishment of horse railroads on the proposed avenue, and another amendment was adopted providing that the expenses of repairing the roads should be raised by tax upon the whole county. Quite a lengthy debate was had upon a motion to reject that part of the Commissioners' report which proposes the establishment of a middle avenue north from Hoboken-avenue, Hudson City. The motion was, however, rejected, and the proposed construction of the middle avenue approved. It was resolved that the bill be amended by inserting the provision that each of the proposed avenues should be 100 feet wide, except where the residents on the line of the avenue should demand that it be made wider. The entire report, with these amendments, was referred to the Boulevard Commissioners and the Legislative Committee of the Board of Freeholders.

A Crazy Rebel.

A warrant was issued yesterday, at the complaint of the Poormaster of Bergen, against a man named CHAS. DUFF, who owns a considerable share of property. Mr. and Mrs. DUFF, who are in comfortable circumstances, lived quite happily together up to the breaking out of the war, when he espoused the cause of the South, while his wife as strongly proclaimed herself a Union woman. The subsequent defeat of the South rendered the fellow crazy, and he had to be removed to the State Lunatic Asylum. When he was discharged as cured, he returned home, but he and his wife could not live happily, and he was frequently brought before the Recorder for beating his wife. Lately he effected a mortgage on his property without the consent of his wife, and was about to leave for parts unknown without having made provision for his wife's support, when Mrs. DUFF applied to the Poormaster, who immediately issued a warrant for Mr. DUFF's arrest. The hearing of the case was postponed to Tuesday.

Valuation of Property in New-Jersey.

From the annual report of State Comptroller McDONALD, of New-Jersey, the valuation of not taxable real estate and personal property is as follows: Atlantic County, $4,312,808; Bergen, $20,846,619; Burlington, $26,954,964; Camden, $18,590,000; Cape May, $3,200,000; Cumberland, $10,150,000; Essex, $94,525,000; Gloucester, $12,295,800; Hudson, $78,919,212; Hunterdon, $26,862,658; Mercer, $27,379,772; Middlesex, $21,996,000; Monmouth, $26,675,640; Morris, $28,129,512; Ocean, $4,847,598; Passaic, $21,626,900; Salem, $17,356,375; Somerset, $25,406,000; Sussex, $16,761,062; Union, $21,461,000; Warren, $22,160,000. Total valuation, $502,645,949. Valuation of 1867, $475,525,012. Increase in 1868, $27,120 93.

Soldiers' and Sailors' General Committee.

A meeting of this body was held last evening at No. 636 Broadway. Capt. S. S. URMY occupied the chair, and Capt. JOHN NUGENT acted as Secretary. Delegates were present from eighteen Assembly districts. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as permanent officers of the Committee: President, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE; First Vice-President, Capt. DANIEL J. HOGAN; Second Vice-President, Col. BARNEY VAN BUREN; Third Vice-President, Capt. S. S. URMY; Treasurer, Lieut. CHAS. F. SPAULDING; Secretaries, Capt. MICHAEL CREGAN and Capt. ROBERT LAFFAN; Sergeant-at-Arms, Sergt. WM. TOBIN.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

The utmost harmony and enthusiasm pervaded the meeting, and it was evident that the spirit which prevailed among the Boys in Blue in the late campaign had not yet died out.

Shocking Accident in a Saw-Mill.

A young man named GEORGE LAVERY was instantly killed, yesterday, in the Excelsior Planing and Sawing Mills, River-street, Newark. He was at the time leaning against a shaft, talking to one of the men, when his apron caught in the machinery and he was whirled round by the shaft, then going 240 times per minute. The works were at once stopped, but when the young man was taken up, life was found to be extinct. Both legs were broken, one of them being thrown a distance of twenty feet, and he was otherwise shockingly mutilated. Deceased was about 20 years of age, and resided at No. 14 Belleville-avenue.

Another Probable Murder.

At 8 o'clock last evening a quarrel occurred in Jersey-street, near Crosby, in which MICHAEL MILMAN was stabbed in the right breast by RICHARD MCGUIRE. The wound was severe, and the injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The assailant was arrested by Officer BRADY, of the Fourteenth Precinct.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday there was taken to the Morgue from Seventeenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, the body of an unknown woman, aged about 40 years, and five feet four inches high, who fell dead in the street. The deceased had light brown hair, mixed with gray. Had on check scarf, black alpaca dress, gray balmoral, brown petticoat, striped calico skirt, white chemise, Canton flannel drawers, white stockings, black woolen shawl, bonnet, black veil and laced gaiters. The body remains at the Morgue for identification.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY is announced to address the newsboys, at the Lodging House, No. 49 Park-place, on Sunday evening next.

The Bloomingdale Lyceum, an association of literary ladies and gentlemen, met last evening in their hall, corner of One Hundredth-street and Broadway, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Prof. ALFRED A. POST, on "Wall-street." At the hour designated for the lecture, Dr. THOMAS MANSON announced that Prof. POST had been suddenly attacked with a thoracic affection, and was unable to be present. Dr. MANSON then brought to the notice of the meeting what he termed the most extraordinary scientific discovery of the age—that of Prof. GRAHAM, one of the greatest scientific experimentalists in Europe—viz., that water has a metallic basis. This subject was debated, as was also the effect of sunlight on plants, by Messrs. FERGUSON, KNAPP, DISOSWAY, RITCHELL and others, members of the Lyceum.

A large number of Polish ladies and gentlemen were assembled at No. 7 Delancey-street last night to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish insurrection of 1863. Mr. W. KRZYZANOWSKI presided, and delivered an eloquent address, during which he was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. ALFONS CHAIKOWSKI and others. Letters from Col. JULIEN ALLEN and other prominent gentlemen were read, extending sympathy for the objects of the meeting and expressing regrets that they were prevented by other engagements from participating in the exercises of the evening.

Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D., of Philadelphia, will preach under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sunday evening, at the church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. The monthly meeting of the Association will be held on Monday evening, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue, when Rev. W. T. SABINE will read an essay on "Our American Sunday."

Typographical Union No. 6 held an adjourned meeting last evening at Masonic Hall, which was numerously attended. The book and job scale was ordered to be put into effect on Monday, Jan. 25, and an immediate assessment of $5 levied on each member, in addition to the large amount now in the treasury, to sustain those who may be compelled to leave work to obtain the scale. The association now numbers 2,000 members, and is in a flourishing condition.

WILLIAM S. HUGHES, foreman of Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, fell yesterday in Fourth-avenue, and sustained severe injuries.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, MICHAEL KERRIGAN, a Fourth Ward ruffian and an unknown companion, approached Officers [illegible] and FRANKE in Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, discharged a pistol at them, and then ran off. KERRIGAN was subsequently arrested.

MARTIN MCQUADE, of No. 91 Mulberry-street, was knocked down yesterday by PATRICK MCDERMOTT, who struck him on the head with a blunt instrument and caused a severe wound. MCQUADE was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Rev. Mr. ADAMS, being sick yesterday evening, did not speak at Olivet Chapel. His place was supplied by Rev. Mr. BROWN, who gave an interesting account of the Esquimaux and other inhabitants of Northern British America.

The ice at the Empire City Skating Rink, Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, is said to be in excellent condition, and will be accessible to skaters to-day.

JOHN GRAHAM was badly mangled yesterday afternoon at the foundry, No. 326 East Eighteenth-street, where he was employed. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN FROST, a German, residing at No. 25 Cherry-street, was run over, yesterday afternoon, by car No. 47, Second-avenue line, and had his leg broken. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and THOMAS BRENNAN, the driver of the car, was arrested.

JOHN LEMON, of No. 168 Spring-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening with his foot crushed. He had received the injury by being run over by a train of cars at Newark, N. J.

At 7 o'clock last evening a defective flue caused a fire in the basement of No. 90 Cedar-street, occupied by J. H. SACKETT, perfumer. A damage of $100 was done.

About 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 1 Barclay-street, occupied by P. M. HAVERTY, dealer in old books, whose loss is $5,000. The building, owned by ALEXANDER HAMILTON, is damaged $300.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the carpenter shop of A. L. ALEXANDER, No. 172 Greene-street, causing slight damage by fire.

There was a lengthy calendar of charges against policemen, yesterday, before the Police Commissioners, but all of the cases were exceedingly trivial in their nature.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, WM. GRIFFITHS, who resided in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, fell from a truck, loaded with hops, at the corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets, and was so badly injured that he died in a few minutes. The body was sent to the Morgue, and the Coroner notified.

New-Jersey.

Among the improvements in progress of contemplation at Newton are: A new Episcopal church, to cost $20,000; a parsonage, $6,000; town hall, $20,000; new Presbyterian church, $30,000; new Catholic church, $25,000; town school-house, $28,000; Roundhill Hotel, $50,000; gas works, $35,000; machine shop at depot, $10,000, and a number of private residences.

At the meeting of the Essex County Board of Freeholders yesterday, a report was received from the Committee appointed for the purpose, upon the subject of the Essex Road Board. The report remonstrates against the existence of the Board with its present unlimited power, and recommends the passage of an act creating a new board with restricted authority.

WILLIAM SMITH, a resident of Van Vorst-street, Jersey City, was arrested on Thursday evening for a violent assault upon a boy named PETER FEELEY, whom he supposed to have been throwing snow-balls at him. The boy was almost fatally injured by the blows inflicted upon him. SMITH was admitted to bail.

The New Jersey State Historical Society, at their annual meeting in Trenton this week, elected the following officers: President, RICHARD S. FIELD, of Princeton; Corresponding Secretary, WM. A. WHITEHEAD, of Newark; Recording Secretary, DAVID A. HAYS, Newark; Treasurer, ROBERT S. SWORDS, Newark; Librarian, SAMUEL H. CONGER, Newark.

In the Passaic County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, MARY RICHARDSON, tried for larceny, was acquitted; MICHAEL TALLENS and HENRY GAFFNEY, tried on an indictment for breaking and entering, by day, were convicted of larceny; GEORGE FINE was convicted of assault.

Mr. DODD's hat factory, at Orange, was entered some time ago by burglars, and robbed of $400 worth of silks and satins. The facts of the case have only just transpired. There has been no clue to the robbery.

Mr. SWALLOW, who resided in South Eighth-street, near Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, died of heart disease at his residence, on Thursday night. Mr. SWALLOW was a recent arrival from the Eastern States.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the engine-room of KEYLER's watch factory, near the Chestnut-street Depot, Newark. After considerable damage to the engine-room the fire was put out by the watchman and one or two others. The injury to the building will probably came to $500.

A fire broke out at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the rear of the house of JOHN OLENDORF, at No. 101 Warren-street, Jersey City. Officer BOYLE, assisted by others, soon extinguished it.

The Mr. O'CONNOR mentioned in this column yesterday, as having been robbed of $500, is not the person of that name doing business at No. 59 New-street, Newark, nor do any other of the statements in the same report allude to him.

A boy named BROWNE died a few days since, in Somerset County, from having been struck by a piece of ice thrown at him by a playmate named PLUCHAMIN.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of MULVEY, found suffocated in a well at Bound Brook, have returned a verdict of accidental death.

The barn, and some other property, of Mr. YOUNG, of Plainfield, was burned on Monday. His loss is estimated at $2,600: fully insured.

A meeting was to be held in Plainfield, last evening, on the question of establishing a Council of the Order of United American Mechanics.

A little girl two years old, whose father, ALEXANDER HAGANS, resides at No. 445 Main-street, Paterson, was fatally scalded yesterday by the falling on her body of a pot of boiling water.

MARY BURNS and MATTHEW MCMAHON were committed for trial at Newark yesterday on charges of having stolen quantities of dry goods from various parties.

A son of Capt. COOK, of the Jersey Ferry, had one of his fingers cut off yesterday by being caught in the machinery of one of the boats.

The Holsman estate in Bergen, purchased about two years ago for $75,000, by a Cuban gentleman, has been resold for $300,000.

Eight hogs, recently killed in Melville, weighed in the aggregate 4,014 pounds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¾@79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Bourse is firm: Rentes, 70f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 22—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands....11¼d. Middling Orleans....11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 13,000 were taken for export, and 12,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 365,000 bales, of which 82,000 are from the United States.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 7d.@11s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 26s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for old, and 35s. 9d. for new. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 44s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 96s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, 100s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 72s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 72s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 51s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 5s. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for Fine. Petroleum, 9d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 5d. for Refined. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £30 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £32 10s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £92 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. Sugar, 39s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22—1 P. M.

Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾. Illinois, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 22—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is active and prices have advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb. since the opening. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d., Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The stock of Cotton afloat is estimated at 291,000 bales, of which 130,000 are from America.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 73s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22—1 P. M.

Linseed Cakes, £11@£11 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Standard White, (new test.)

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—The market opens active for both on the spot and afloat. Low Middlings afloat, 127f. ℔ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 22—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester quiet, but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 9d.@9s. 11d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for old mixed Western.

Peas firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 75¾. Stocks firm. Erie, 26¾; Illinois, 93; Atlantic and Great Western, 45¾.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 79⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 22—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¼d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Rosin dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil firmer, but not quotably higher. Cloverseed firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.

Spirits Petroleum, 8¾d. ℔ gallon. Sperm Oil, £93 ℔ ton.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France, made public to-day, shows that the amount of bullion in vault has increased 1,200,000 francs since the last report.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 22.

Petroleum unchanged.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 20c.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 22.

Petroleum 55¼f.@55½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 22.

Cotton, 132f. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 22.

SUGAR firmer, with a better feeling in the market; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 8¾ reals ℔ arroba. Exchange on London 15@15½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris 2@2½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States 60 days' sight, in currency, 25@24 ℔ cent. discount; in gold, 4@4½ ℔ cent. premium. Specie, 5@5½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 22.

EXCHANGE firmer; on New-York at par. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $6 12½@$6 50. WHEAT active and excited; sales of No. 1 at $1 19@$1 22½; No. 2 at $1 16¾. CORN active and firm; New, 54½c.@54¾c.; No grade, 49c.@50c.; sales of No. 1, seller last half of April, 60½c. OATS active and firm; sales at 48½c. RYE more active and advanced ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 15½@$1 17. BARLEY active; sales of No. 2, buyers' option, $1 70@$1 77. WHISKY dull, depressed and nominal, at 92½c.@93c. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK excited, and advanced 50c.@75c.; sales at $30; seller February and March at $30. BULK MEATS steady and firm; Rough Sides, 14½c.; Shoulders, 10¾c.@12¼c. HAMS firm; 16¾c.@17½c. for Sweet Pickled; 15½c. for Green. LARD firm; steamed, 19c. DRESSED HOGS active and steady at $12 25@$12 75. LIVE HOGS firm and active; advanced 10c.@15c.; Common, $9 65@$9 90; Fair to good packing, $10. CATTLE quiet; fair to medium, $6@$6 87; good steers, $7@$7 12½; butchers' Cows, $4 50@$5. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 40,000 bushels Barley 9,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 6,333 bales; of the week, gross, 28,710 bales; net, 26,142 bales; exports to-day, 8,740 bales; week to Great Britain, 8,605 bales; to the Continent, 2,562 bales; coastwise, 15,442 bales; stock on hand, 120,230 bales; sales to-day, 3,500 bales; week, 28,300 bales; market opened active and advanced ¼c.@½c.; relapsed and closed dull at yesterday's rates; Middlings, 28¼c. Gold, 35¾. Sterling Exchange, 145; Commercial, 147@147¾. New-York, sight, ⅛ discount. SUGAR active; Common, 10½c.@10¾c.; Prime, 12¾c.@13c. Yellow Clarified, 14c.@14½c. MOLASSES active; Common, 60c.@65c.; Prime, 67c.@68c.; Choice, 71c.@72c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 75@$6 88; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 00. CORN scarce; White and Yellow, 80c. OATS firmer at 67c.@70c. BRAN advanced to $1 15. HAY quiet; Prime, $28. PORK firmer at $31 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD in active demand; Tierces, 19¾c.; Keg, 22¼c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 98c.@$1 00. COFFEE firm; Fair, 14½c.@15½c.; Prime, 16¾c.@17¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP quiet; Undressed, $135@$140. FLOUR quiet; low Superfine and Fine dull and declined 25c.; other grades unchanged and in limited demand. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN quiet; small business doing; choice White, 70c.@72c. OATS firm at 60c.@62c. BARLEY quiet and steady; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 75; Choice, $2. RYE firm at $1 30@$1 [illegible]. PORK firmer at $30@$30 50. BULK MEATS very firm and higher; City Shoulders, packed, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON higher; Shoulders, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18c. LARD held higher, with but little doing. WHISKY dull at 95c. HOGS higher; receipts light; sales at $10@$10 75, gross. CATTLE steady and in light shipping demand; quoted at $3 50@$7 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 600 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON market better; Middling Uplands, 29½c.; Gulf, 31½c.@31c. CLOVERSEED wanted at $9; Flaxseed, $2 50@$2 55. FLOUR greatly depressed; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 75@$10; Fancy, $11@$12. WHEAT dull and declining; sales, 2,000 bushels Red and Amber at $1 80@$2. RYE steady at $1 60@$1 62. CORN held firmly; sales, 3,000 bushels New Yellow at 90c.@92c.; Old, $1. OATS, 72c.@75c. for Western, 60c.@68c. for Pennsylvania. QUERCITRON BARK—No. 1 advanced to $45 ℔ ton. PETROLEUM unchanged. GROCERIES unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. LARD, 20¼c. WHISKY, $1 01@$1 04.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull; Family, $7 65@$7 75. WHEAT dull; No. 2 at $1 70; No. 1 nominally $1 76. CORN dull and lower: Ear, 64c.@65c. OATS quiet and unchanged. COTTON held at 28c.; sales, 80 bales. WHISKY dull at 90c. PROVISIONS firmer, and in good demand. Sales of MESS PORK at $30. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.@[illegible]c.; Sides, 15c. BACON firm and in good demand; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Sugar-Cured HAMS, 18c.@18½c. LARD firm, and moderate demand; sales at 19¼c.@19⅜c.; held at 20c. Gold, 135¾. Money easier.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls., at $7 50@$7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9@$9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White; $11@$11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 50; White Canada at $2 05@$2 25. CORN quiet at $1 05. OATS, 80c. for Western. BARLEY dull; Canadian held at $2@$2 05; sales 1,000 bushels on private terms. RYE inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35@$38 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 67c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firmer, but unchanged. WHEAT closed advancing; market unsettled. No. 1 at $1 20; No. 2 at $1 14. OATS nominal. CORN firm; New, 50c.@53c. RYE firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 10@$1 11. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS closed advancing; City MESS PORK, $28 75@$29; Sweet Pickled HAMS, 16c. LARD, 18c. DRESSED HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—3,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 300 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 397 bales of Sea Islands and 14,091 bales of Uplands; receipts, coastwise, 170 bales of Sea Islands. Total, 14,588 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 280 bales of Sea Islands and 3,283 bales of Uplands. Other foreign ports, none. Stock on hand, 2,678 bales of Sea Islands and 54,424 bales of Uplands. Market firm, with a fair demand; Middlings, 28½c. bid; holders ask more. The sales of the week have been 6,245 bales.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 29c.@29¼c. FLOUR in fair shipping demand, but market favors buyers, and is without decided change. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull; Prime White, 84c.@88c.; slightly damp, 80c.@82c.; Yellow, 85c.@87c. OATS dull at 68c.@72c. RYE firm at $1 55@$1 60. MESS PORK active at $31. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 15c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 20c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON quiet; nominally 28½c.; receipts to-day, 2,200 bales; shipments, 3,000 bales; receipts of the week, 7,000 bales; exports, 4,200 bales; stock on hand, 15,000 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $7@$7 50; the stock on hand is large. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 70. PORK, $31. LARD, 20c.@21c. BULK MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 16c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR—City-ground opened 25c. lower; sales 200 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1. WHEAT entirely neglected. CORN dull; sales four car loads New at 75c. on track. OATS dull and nominal. RYE held at $1 45, with no buyers. BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. SEEDS firm, unchanged, and demand light. MESS PORK firm at $31. LARD firm at 20¼c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $14 for heavy; none offered.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 22.

TOBACCO—Sales 91 hhds. Lugs to Cutting Leaf, $6@$15. COTTON, 27¾c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 20c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.@16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c., all packed. FLOUR—Superfine, $6@$6 25. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 85. OATS, 63c.@65c. CORN, 65c.@68c. RYE, $1 44. HIGHWINES, free, $1.

TOLEDO, Friday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull, and nothing doing. WHEAT firmer; sales, 3,800 bushels; Amber, $1 70; buyer January, $1 73; buyer February, $1 75; small sales of White Michigan, $1 90. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS easier; sales at 58½c.@59c. for No. 1 and Michigan. RYE dull. BARLEY dull and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS, $12 50@$12 75.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 3,105 bales; coastwise, 1,012 bales; total, 4,117 bales. Exports, coastwise, 3,000 bales. Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 2,433 bales. The market is steady. Low Middlings, 26¼c.@26¾c. Total sales of the week, 425 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Receipts, 4,678 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,322 bales; to New-York, 1,388 bales; to Boston, 719 bales; to Portland, 1,080 bales; to New-Orleans, 41 bales; stock on hand, 17,554 bales. Market closed quiet at easier rates; Good to Ordinary, 26¾c.; sales, 1,250 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 10,511 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 6,415 bales; to other foreign ports, none; coastwise, 4,369 bales. Stock on hand, 56,502 bales. Sales of the week, 4,250 bales; to-day, 600 bales; Middlings, 28c.; market quiet and dull. Receipts, 2,126 bales. Exports, 252 bales.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 929 bales; exports coastwise, 848 bales; sales of the week, 502 bales; stock on hand, on shipboard and in store, 800 bales. Market firm; Middling Uplands, 28c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull, $4 75@$5 75; the steamer Constitution carried 2,000 bbls. for New-York. WHEAT—Sales of shipping at $1 70; the market is dull and prices are nominal. Legal Tenders, 74¼.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 22.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 28¼c.; receipts, 1,650 bales; exports coastwise, 1,064 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and heavy; good shipping fails to find buyers at $1 75. Legal Tenders, 74¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 22.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 50c.@51c. ROSIN firm at $2@$4. CRUDE TURPENTINE firm at $2 30@$3 10. TAR firm at $2 25. COTTON quiet; Middling, 28c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 22.

COTTON opened steady and closed dull; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales, 100 bales; receipts, 1,544 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 22.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 105¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 47¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE's EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

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All care and anxiety about burglary removed by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Hundreds who are using it testify to this fact. Eight years experience and never broken through. Pamphlets sent free. Look out for infringements; each case in using or vending will be noted and dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Rhein	Jan. 9	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Jan. 23	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Henry Chauncey	Jan. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
Merrimac	Jan. 23	New-York	Rio.
Virgo	Jan. 23	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Virgo*, close at the general Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for sold letters, on pier No. 45 North River, to 12:45 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela and the West Indies, by the *Merrimack*, close at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Arizona, from Aspinwall*—S. C. Force, Lieut. J. Fitzgerald and family, U. S. A., Capt. W. A. Stearns, Mrs. Julia Spencer, S. C. Powell, T. W. Lees and family, John Forster, E. J. Bradley, Miss Kate A. Dunleavy, Capt. S. Doane, Mrs. M. D. Townsend and child, J. Friend, Mrs. F. Kerby, Capt. J. H. Mayhew, F. Maillot and family, A. F. McClure and family, Major C. C. C. Carr and Lieut. T. F. Tobey, U. S. A., Wm. H. Mallett, J. J. Tappert, [illegible], Capt. Charles M. Saunders, [illegible], Sister H. L. Hopkins and wife, James D. Blair, [illegible], Mrs. Burroughs, E. Jacob, Frank Bigel, J. Cowman, Ole Bjorke, E. F. McCadden, [illegible], Wm. Francey, C. Chapman, Wm. Pickering, E. Arthur, Capt. Fuchet, U. S. A., [illegible], Wm. Kelly, James Ferns, Wm. Gussell, [illegible], Willie Spalding and nurse, George Good, [illegible], W. H. J. Cuthbert, D. G. Neal, John B. Ham, J. Y. Nutall and family, C. C. Cleveland, and a number in the steerage.

JAN. 22.—In steamship *Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—J. Salter, F. A. Ollivian. From Halifax—R. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Miss Grace Cruelman, His Grace Archbishop Connolly, Capt. R. Anderson, Capt. Amos Rathbone, Mrs. M. Osborne.

In steamship *South America, from Rio Janeiro, &c.*—A. L. Blackford, E. Bellows, Owen Rees, Geo. Holcombe, Albert Angell, Gustavus Meyers, Albertine Ely, wife and 4 children, H. Rodeger. From St. Thomas—Mrs. M. Jova, George Burton, F. Groff, J. J. Cohen, George Frothingham, E. H. Wright, D. McCutcheon, B. de las Casas, G. Laconm, L. P. Augenstead.

In steamship *Cleopatra, from Savannah*—R. C. Palmer, Miss Lehman, A. M. Bedford, M. Miller, Mrs. A. L. Allen, J. Edgar, G. H. Brewer, C. M. Foster, M. T. Goodwin, Mrs. Gardner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises....7 17 | Sun sets....5 07 | Moon sets....3 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....8 02 | Gov. Island....8 51 | Hell Gate....6 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Iowa, (Br.,) Heddarwick, Glasgow via Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks Sancho Panza, Hagan, Cardenas, H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Heleia, (N. G.,) Bleemen, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brigs Keystone, Bartee, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; B. F. Nash, Lancey, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary Rice, Broughton, Pernambuco, J. S. Ward & Co.; Sereka, (Br.,) Dinsmore, Cardenas, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Lydia Varwell, (Br.,) Mills, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; W. A. Vale, Bears, Aspinwall, E. L. Marchand & Co.; Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, Point au Petre, Jas. E. A. Vainble & Son; Carrie A. Clark, Utilla, C. Wessels; L. A. Baylis, Baylis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Henry Harteau, Jones, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Wanetta, Penny, Savannah, E. L. McCready & Co.; J. E. Gamage, Tower, Philadelphia, W. S. Brown & Co.; John Stroup, Crawford, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Blossom, Jacobs, Boston, E. W. Bezos & Co.; John Snow, Mitchell, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Hebrew, Liverpool Jan. 2 and Queenstown 4th, via Halifax 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Jan. 14, with treasure, mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro Dec. 28, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Jan. 3, Para 7th and St. Thomas 15th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Jan. 2, Queenstown 5th, and Boston 20th, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 9 ds. and 10 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 17th inst., off Tortugas, signalized steamship Locoma, bence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Letizia, (Ital.,) Cavallaro, Trieste 50 ds., with mdse. to Dusillo & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 4, and had fine weather during greater part of passage.

Brig Haabet, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to George Moke—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and W. N. W. winds.

Schr. Isaac C. Harris, (of Rockland,) Gray, Aurquilla 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Jas. V. Haviland. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Ellen Nancy, (Br.,) Wood, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with produce to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Elizabethport, for Greenport, L. I.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Grandy, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, Wilmington, Del., 3 ds., with timber to Panama Railroad Co.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Martha S. Wright, Van Name, Virginia, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. Maggie McNiel, Snow, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Schr. Nevada, Doty, New-Haven.

Schr. Peace, Shaw, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Expedite, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. French, Howard, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Carroll, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Northam, New-Haven.

Schr. Moring, Getty, New-Haven.

Schr. Excelsior, Borger, Glenwood.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Pelican, Hill, Providence.

Schr. J. T. Mansfield, Marshall, Providence.

Schr. W. C. Pendleton, Jones, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Flora, Smith, Bridgeport.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

SAILED—U. S. ship Portsmouth.

WIND—At sunset, N., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; schr. Anna Lyons, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; brigs Helen M. Rowley, from Galveston; Nuevitas, from Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22—Arr. steamships James Adger, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 22—8 A. M.—Passing by, steamers Neptune, from New-York for Boston; McClellan, Baltimore, for Boston; Franconia, Portland, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21—Arr. ship Gov. Morton, from New-York; bark Arches, from Sydney.

Sld. ships Cultivator, for Liverpool, with 36,000 sacks of wheat; Alumina, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Lanrens, for Liverpool; C. J., for Callao.

Jan. 22—Arr. ships Severn, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; Reunion, from New-York; Gazelle, from Hamburg.

Sld. ship Camilla, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 22—Cld. steamship Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Jan. 6, schr. Sulioto, Dexter, from Savannah; 9th, schr. Geo. Banks, Gage, New-York; 12th, gunboat D'Estrees, (Fr.,) Des Varannes, Martinique.

Old, Jan. 7, schr. Anna, (Br.,) Defeese, for Jamaica; 11th, brig F. H. Jennings, Noble, Pensacola; 12th, schr. Azteca, (Dutch,) Minicillian.

Ready for sea—Brig Navarino, Blood, for Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Jan. 22—The steamship Batonia arrived here to-day.

ST. THOMAS—Arr. Jan. 14, brig George, (Br.,) Crosby, Barbados.

Sld. Jan. 14, ship Mystic Belle, Burnham, for New-York.

At Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 5, schr. Mary Allerton, Parson, for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The steamship Bellona, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

WINTER

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Stylish Overcoats - - - - $13 00

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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2630 Subscribers in One Day,	that is, 23,480 Subscribers in only 10 Days!
2039 Subscribers in One Day,	
1911 Subscribers in One Day,	
2341 Subscribers in One Day,	
2359 Subscribers in One Day,	
3365 Subscribers in One Day,	
2325 Subscribers in One Day,	
2409 Subscribers in One Day,	
2046 Subscribers in One Day,	
2136 Subscribers in One Day,	

And in this ratio have they not only been pouring in for many weeks past, but they are still coming. MARK YOU, these are partly old subscribers renewing, but largely also new subscribers whom the old subscribers bring with them, after having tested the value of the paper for from one to twenty-seven years! Could there be any stronger evidence of the real value of *The American Agriculturist*? People do not pay their money a second time for a thing, and persuade their friends and neighbors to do so, unless it be proved good, and well worth the money.

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